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ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Vatican Envoy Won't Participate In Waldheim Events

Reuters
ROME — The United States said Monday that the head of its diplomatic mission to the Vatican would not attend any ceremonies connected with the visit there Thursday of President Kurt Waldheim of Austria.

Earlier Monday, the Austrian government named a retired Swiss professor to head an international commission to investigate Mr. Waldheim's past as a Nazi officer, as criticism of his scheduled meeting with Pope John Paul II increased.

The Arab League and the Palestine Liberation Organization, in statements in Rome, condemned Israel and Jewish criticism of the pope's decision to meet Mr. Waldheim.

Austria has protested the Israeli condemnation of the visit as "interference" in its affairs.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel said Sunday that the pope's decision to grant an audience to Mr. Waldheim would serve

to legitimize the Austrian president's alleged war crimes.

The United States was reported by Jewish sources to have ordered its representative to the Vatican to boycott events involving Mr. Waldheim's visit to the Holy See.

In Rome, a spokesman for the U.S. diplomatic mission to the Vatican told Reuters that the U.S. representative to the Vatican, Frank Shakespeare, would be out of town on Thursday. The spokesman said the mission would be represented by its acting chief.

Meanwhile, a grouping of five associations of Italian former resistance fighters and victims of Nazism criticized the pope's decision to meet with Mr. Waldheim.

"It cannot and must not be forgotten that a heavy shadow continues to bear down on the figure of Kurt Waldheim regarding his past as an officer in the German Army," the associations said.

Jewish groups have charged that Mr. Waldheim, a former UN secretary-general, covered up a wartime past in which he acted as a senior intelligence officer for German Army units in the Balkans involved in the deportation of thousands of Greeks, Yugoslavs and Jews.

The United States has placed Mr. Waldheim on its "watch list" of persons barred from the country because of alleged criminal activities in World War II.

In Vienna, Foreign Minister Alois Mock of Austria said that Hans Rudolf Kurz, 72, had agreed to help the commission to investigate Mr. Waldheim's past.

Mr. Kurz, who taught military history at the University of Bern, said in Bern that he hoped to select commission members from Yugoslavia, Greece, West Germany, Belgium, Britain, the United States and Israel. He declined to give any names. But he told Swiss radio that "Khomenei-ists" insurgents, backed by Iran, are plotting a violent overthrow of the government here in pursuit of Tehran's threats to export Islamic revolution.

But some of Tunisia's Western allies and the embattled Tunisian opposition say the government has heightened the purported threat to justify its hostility to more forms of dissent at home.

Iran's embassy has been closed; its diplomats have been expelled and hundreds of Tunisians supporting Islamic revival have been jailed. Some are reported by human rights groups, opposition figures



U.S. Asserts That Dispute on Pershings in West Germany Delays Arms Pact

Max M. Kampelman, left, the chief U.S. arms control negotiator, said Monday that the dispute over the 72 Pershing-1A missiles in West Germany whose warheads are under U.S. control was delaying an agreement on controlling medium and shorter-

range missiles. The others with Mr. Kampelman at the Geneva talks are, from left, Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, Yuli M. Vorontsov, the Soviet Union's chief negotiator, and Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island.

Chun Acts To Defuse Protests

Korean Leader Willing to Meet With Opposition

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan was reported Monday to have made important concessions to the opposition — including an agreement to meet with the leader of the main opposition party — but critical details remained vague, leaving the political crisis in South Korea still unsettled.

Despite the uncertainties, the overtures by the ruling camp were the most significant attempts yet to create a climate for talks that might end South Korea's civil unrest.

They also marked the first time that Mr. Chun was publicly identified as playing a direct role. Until Monday, the main figure on the government side was Roh Tae Woo, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, who is expected to be the next president.

In addition, Monday's developments signaled the re-emergence of opposition political leaders as a dominant force in the crisis. They were overshadowed for most of the last two weeks by students and other protesters who have taken to the streets in the most sustained anti-government violence since Mr. Chun took power seven years ago.

Under the concessions announced Monday, Mr. Chun is to meet in the next day or two with Kim Young Sam, president of the main opposition group, the Reunification Democratic Party.

The two men have never met, and only a month ago the ruling camp was threatening to press legal action against Mr. Kim for anti-government remarks.

Mr. Chun also was reported by ruling party leaders as having agreed to consider freeing several hundred protesters arrested since the recent cycle of violence began June 10, as well as lifting a house-arrest order imposed for 11 weeks on Kim Dae Jung, the country's most prominent political dissident.

Kim Young Sam is said to have insisted on these two moves as a condition for meeting Mr. Chun.

Kim Dae Jung, who may receive phone calls, said in an interview that he had heard his confinement

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Lebanese Said to Reject Being Freed

By Ihsan A. Hijazi
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Ali Ossiran, a Lebanese businessman, has rejected his captors' offer of freedom unless his kidnapped companion, an American journalist, is also freed, sources in the Moslem Shiite community said Monday.

The sources said that the journalist, Charles Glass, had been moved to a separate location, while Mr. Ossiran and his chauffeur, Saleiman Salman, remained captive in a house in the predominantly Shiite southern suburbs of Beirut.

The sources said they had heard but could not confirm that Mr. Glass had been turned over to Iranian Revolutionary Guards for interrogation.

Mr. Glass, 36, a former correspondent for ABC News, was a guest of the Ossiran family after he crossed into Moslem West Beirut from the Christian East only a few days before his June 17 kidnapping. He was researching a book about Lebanon's influential clans.

Mr. Ossiran, 40, is the son of Lebanon's defense minister, Adel Ossiran, a senior member of the Shiite community.

All Ossiran and Mr. Glass were driving in the southern seaside suburb of Ouzai when they were intercepted by gunmen in three cars. Witnesses said the bearded gunman appeared interested only in the American but that Mr. Ossiran and his chauffeur, who doubled as a bodyguard, insisted on going along if Mr. Glass was taken.

Shiite sources said they were fairly certain Mr. Ossiran would be freed soon. But they added that they doubted Mr. Glass would be freed soon.

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A Stillness Lingers in Chernobyl

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

CHERNOBYL, U.S.S.R. — Less than a mile from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant stands a dead forest. Where there were once more than 70 acres of pine trees, now there are only spindly trunks, shorn of needles, tinged a strange rust color.

The "red-headed forest," as it has been nicknamed, extends north of reactor No. 4, which blew open in an explosion in the early morning of April 26, 1986.

"Pine trees are especially sensitive to radiation," said Alexander Kovalev, information chief for operations in the 18-mile (29-kilometer) contaminated zone that rings Chernobyl. "They can withstand no more than a man can."

In the shadow of the now entombed reactor, Soviet Army servicemen have been working to decontaminate the forest; they rip up and bury trees, and plant grass. Still, 14 months later, hundreds of shriveled trees remain, testament to the deadly damage wrought by the nuclear power industry's most devastating accident.

In human terms, the accident has been officially documented: 31 dead, 237 initially hospitalized with acute radiation sickness; 135,000 people evacuated from towns and villages in the contaminated zone that extends from the Ukraine into the Belorussian republic.

Soviet experts agree that thousands of deaths will occur over generations because of the lingering effects of radiation. How many, nobody knows.

But while specialists dispute the future consequences of Chernobyl, the place itself is indelibly marked.

A view from the area puts the tragedy in perspective, in a way that information from experts cannot. The consequences appear even more devastating than one might have imagined, and the recuperation better.

On the road toward the heart of what is known as the "zone," village after village is lined with abandoned cottages, with weeds growing up along the side of wooden fences and wells. Fields surrounding the villages are overgrown and without animals.

Most haunting of all is the city of Pripyat, 11 once housed 50,000 people.

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Islam at Center of Ferment in Tunisia

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

TUNIS — Faced with a surge of fundamentalist dissent, Tunisian officials have been charging that "Khomenei-ists" after the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary leader. The reports did not say how many people had been detained in two rounds of purported subversives or when they were arrested.

In the second week in June, the police used tear gas and riot sticks to disperse several hundred fundamentalists demonstrating in central Tunis against the detention of their comrades in the worst crackdown since 1981.

Prime Minister Rachid Sfar said in an interview that "the mosques, some of them, had become places of subversion" before the government's action, which included the jailing of Rachid Ghannouchi, the head of the Islamic Tendency Movement, the leading fundamentalist group.

The newspapers also carried photographs of three shotguns with cartridges, dynamite stolen from a quarry, American Winchester ammunition-loading kits with gunpowder, gasoline bombs and other crude devices such as a bicycle chain, spikes to puncture automobile tires and what was described as a homemade bomb.

The munitions were said to have

been discovered buried under a tree near Tunis. The display was designed to lend support to the theory that this Arab land of seven million Moslems, sandwiched between the more militant ideologies of Libya and Algeria, is threatened by a huge Iranian-backed conspiracy.

The government's reaction, however, has prompted concern among Western countries and accusations by opposition figures that the measures will only deepen fundamentalist hostility to President Habib Bourguiba's government and ferment violent opposition.

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Rehnquist Court: Justice Brennan's 'Finest Hour'

By Al Kamen
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The first year of the Rehnquist Supreme Court is turning out to be, in the words of one chagrined conservative, "Bill Brennan's finest hour."

As the 1986-87 term draws to a close, with 80 percent of the cases decided, including the most controversial ones before the court this year, the liberal justices have prevailed in all but two major cases.

The moderate-liberal coalition, led by Justice William J. Brennan Jr., has written majority opinions involving affirmative action, pregnancy leave, asylum for political refugees, teaching of creationism in the public schools and discrimination against workers with communicable diseases such as AIDS.

The conservative wing, supposedly bolstered by the elevation of

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, when a moderate-liberal coalition dominated.

"The major, big cases are done," said Bruce Fein, an attorney with the conservative Heritage Foundation, and as he saw it Mr. Brennan had "marshaled the court more skillfully than any chief justice in history."

Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. is the pivotal vote and, according to Mr. Fein, "Brennan has gotten Powell's vote on the big ones."

The chief justice, when in the majority, decides who will write the opinion. When the chief justice is in dissent, the most senior justice in the majority assigns the opinion.

"Rehnquist, contrary to some speculation, including my own, has not cast a single vote or written a single opinion differently in order to get a majority," Mr. Fein said.

"Rehnquist has been inept with regard to court politics," he added, saying that the chief justice "has played his hand so poorly I can't see him pulling together a coalition."

The court this term has issued far fewer splintered opinions, Mr. Fein said, and they have been clearer and shorter. He believes this means that Justice Brennan has been able to forge majorities without sacrifice to content.

"He has been getting five solid votes," said Mr. Fein. "That makes the law a little more coherent and stable, but not along the lines conservatives would prefer."

Laurence H. Tribe of Harvard Law School, a liberal, agrees with Mr. Fein.

"It looks more like a Brennan court than a Rehnquist court," Mr. Tribe said. "It is quite clear

throughout the term that Rehnquist dissented where Burger might have joined the majority or wrote a narrower opinion.

"That has produced clearer and more enduring victories for liberal constitutional principles in a range of areas than would have otherwise been the case," Mr. Tribe said.

Those who thought Chief Justice Rehnquist and Justice Scalia would be dynamic and influence the court to the right have seen little evidence of that, Mr. Tribe said.

There are no cases where the substitution of Justice Scalia for Mr. Burger has produced a shift in the outcome to the right, Mr. Tribe said, and no sign that Justice Scalia's intellectual prowess has swayed his colleagues.

"He wrote an elaborate dissent in the creationism case that apparently overruled his colleagues."

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Fred Astaire performing a dance routine on skates in 1937.

Airports Fear Solicitation Abuses

After U.S. Ruling, Ersatz Priests Collar Travelers Legally

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Wearing a black suit and clerical collar, James Wright stands daily near an escalator at Los Angeles International Airport, and on a good day he collects \$150 or more in the cigar box he extends to passengers.

Mr. Wright is not a priest, but he wears a small badge identifying himself as a minister of the Universal Life Church, a mail-order organization in Modesto, California, that issues "ordinations" in exchange for a contribution of a dollar or two. For \$5, the organization confers sainthood by mail.

Mail-order ministers, some of them recruited on Skid Row, have recently joined others who ask passengers for money at airports around the nation. Airport officials say these people are the latest manifestation of a problem that has frustrated them for a decade and is likely to worsen in the aftermath of a recent decision by the United States Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court, however, did not address another constitutional issue in the case, a contention by Los Angeles officials that airport terminals should not be regarded as conventional public forums but as specialized places, like government buildings or military bases, where it is reasonable to impose certain limits on expression.

The basic issue is still undecided.

The First Amendment

As U.S. Companies Leave South Africa, Divestment Efforts Are Shifted Worldwide

By Mark Potts

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Opponents of the apartheid policies of South Africa, who have been making headway in their efforts to get companies from the United States to withdraw from that country, now are turning their sights to a much tougher target: companies from other nations with holdings there.

"My anticipation is that there will be a new focus on all companies in South Africa as the American withdrawal becomes more pronounced," said the Reverend Leon Sullivan, the Philadelphia minister who has been a leader in the efforts to reduce American corporate involvement in South Africa.

Tim Smith, director of the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, said the movement was already "well under way" internationally. His group, based in New York, is involved in efforts to induce American companies to divest their South African operations.

The broadening of the efforts to put economic pressure on South

Africa to end its apartheid policies comes as Mr. Sullivan has taken his hardest line yet on the issue.

He is the author of a set of guidelines, known as the Sullivan Principles, that called for American companies operating in South Africa to maximize opportunities for blacks and to oppose apartheid in other ways.

But now he says the doctrine is not working. Two weeks ago he called for the complete withdrawal of American companies from South Africa.

Last week Citicorp, Ford Motor Co. and ITT Corp. announced plans to end their involvement in South Africa.

That makes nearly 150 American companies that have either left South Africa or have announced plans to do so since 1984, including 39 this year, according to the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility in Washington.

Many of the companies said they decided to leave for economic or strategic reasons rather than because of pressure from anti-apartheid activists.



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— Leon Sullivan

led by Mobil Corp., which has more than 3,000 employees there.

Most of these companies say they believe they can force South Africa to change its apartheid policies by working within the system.

But the remaining American-owned operations in South Africa are dwarfed in size by the investments of companies from other nations.

According to a new report by the Investor Responsibility Research Center, 254 foreign companies have direct oil and gas interests in South Africa; some of them are more involved than Mobil.

They include Standard Chartered PLC, a British banking group with more than 22,000 South African employees; Courtaulds PLC, a British paper and textile company with 14,260 workers there; and Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., with 8,160 employees in South Africa, which some experts believe to be the largest foreign investment there.

Other well-known companies with major holdings include West Germany's Volkswagen, Daimler-

Benz and BMW automobile companies; British Petroleum; Switzerland's Nestle S.A.; and Unilever Group, the Dutch-British consumer goods conglomerate.

Japanese companies also are key players in the South African market. They operate primarily through joint ventures or distributorships.

Anti-apartheid activists are focusing on the Japanese companies in part by appealing to their sense of honor.

"I think the Japanese companies are actually quite sensitive to their position," said Mr. Smith of the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility.

Anti-apartheid activists in the United States have pressured American companies doing business in South Africa by proposing stockholders resolutions; urging institutional investors to sell their stock in companies with South African ties; and lobbying for the enactment of laws banning state and municipal-government investments in or contracts with companies with South African holdings.

So activists are trying another gambit. They are using a Dutch law requiring that a special church meeting be called to discuss an issue if 10 percent of the shareholders request it.

Mr. Smith said that institutional and church investors holding 5 percent of the company's stock already support such a request.

In addition, anti-apartheid activists and union leaders are attempting to mount a U.S. boycott of products sold by Shell Oil Co., Royal Dutch's American subsidiary.

But Mr. Sullivan believes it may take more than those tactics to persuade other foreign companies to leave South Africa.

He is calling for congressional action to put trade sanctions on the nations in which these companies are based.

Some activists believe that the influence of large American companies that have pulled out of South Africa will exert pressure on companies from other nations, as well as on the American companies that remain there.

WORLD BRIEFS

Tamil Rebel Leader Killed in Ambush

COLONBO, Sri Lanka (AFP) — Sri Lankan commandos killed the most powerful Tamil guerrilla leader in the Eastern Province during an ambush Monday that left three other separatists dead, the government said.

Police commandos of the Special Task Force ambushed eight fighters of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam as they were planning to attack a Sinhalese village, a government spokesman said. The other four were wounded but escaped. None of the police commandos was reported hurt.

One of the separatists killed was the Liberation Tigers' leader in the Eastern Province, who was known as Regan, the spokesman said. According to the government, Regan had set up the slaughter of 30 Buddhist monks and 4 civilians near Aranthalawa village on June 2 following the massacre of 10 Sinhalese there May 29.

UN Plan on Gulf War Called a Repeat

UNITED NATIONS, New York (NYT) — After a six-month campaign for a resolution "with teeth," the United States has settled for a draft Security Council plan to end the Iran-Iraq war that basically repeats earlier statements, United Nations officials said Monday.

On Sunday, Michael H. Armacost, U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, hailed superpower support for the draft resolution, but UN officials described the new plan as essentially a repetition of Security Council Resolution 582 of February 1986, calling for an immediate ceasefire, withdrawal and an exchange of prisoners.

Iran refused to comply with that resolution, and the new draft lacks one component that might give it some force — an arms embargo against whichever combatant did not comply.

Turkey Threatens NATO Pullout

ISTANBUL (Reuters) — Turkey threatened Monday to review its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization following a European Parliament resolution charging that Armenians had been genocide victims.

Turkish leaders have said that the vote Thursday by the Strasbourg-based European Parliament had encouraged Kurdish rebels who massacred 30 villagers in southeastern Turkey over the weekend. The Parliament resolution said that Turkey should recognize as genocide the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Armenians in 1915 as a condition of its entry into the European Community.

President Kemal Erven, in a speech in the central town of Sivas, said: "It would be useful to sit down and review once again Turkey's membership of NATO." Mr. Erven, quoted by state radio, accused some NATO countries, which he did not name, of helping Kurdish rebels.

Poland Censors Bishops' Statement

WARSAW (Reuters) — The Communist authorities heavily censored a statement by Poland's Catholic bishops Monday supporting calls by Pope John Paul II for more political freedom and respect for human rights in his homeland.

The bishops met during the weekend to assess the pope's pilgrimage to Poland this month and issued a communiqué repeating the themes he raised in homilies endorsing the ideals of the banned Solidarity union movement.

The references were all cut from a version of the communiqué reported by the PAP press agency and published by government and party newspapers. They included an assertion by John Paul that every Polish should have the right to participate without discrimination in all aspects of society, including politics, and to express "rightful opposition."

Burma Airliner Missing in Mountains

RANGOON, Burma (AP) — A Burmese airliner with about 40 people aboard disappeared and airline officials said Monday it may have crashed in the mountains of eastern Burma.

An airline source said the Burma Airways Fokker Friendship 27 was on a regular commercial flight Sunday evening in Shan state. A government official said it was a special flight carrying local officials and officials of the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party.

"There is a plane missing," an airline source said. "Most probably it crashed in rugged terrain. If that is true there could be no survivors." Sources said the control tower lost contact with the twin-engine plane 10 to 15 minutes after it took off from Heho, 280 miles (450 kilometers) northeast of Rangoon. It was on a one-hour trip to Mong Hsat, about 15 miles east of Heho, also in Shan state, they said.

For the Record

PRESIDENT HOSSNI MUBARAK of Egypt plans to run for a second six-year term, according to an announcement in Cairo on Sunday by Youssouf Wali, secretary-general of Mr. Mubarak's National Democratic Party. The official Middle East News Agency quoted Mr. Wali as saying that campaigning would begin next month and a national referendum would be conducted in October to elect the president.

The International Whaling Commission began its annual meeting in Bournemouth, England, on Monday amid demands by ecological groups for a complete worldwide ban on whaling. The congress was to be held in private session until the end of the week, while members of ecological groups were to hold protest outside the meeting place.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHIMON PERES of Israel left for Europe on Monday in another effort to gather support for a Middle East peace plan proposed by his government coalition partner, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. (UPI)

France has agreed to resume deliveries of Mirage aircraft to Egypt, suspended in April because of payment delays, Defense Minister Abdellah Abu Ghazala of Egypt said Monday.

(Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Italy May Face a Disruptive Summer

ROME (Reuters) — Travelers in Italy are facing a summer of chaos because of strikes by workers in several sectors of the transport industry, union officials said Monday.

Rail workers and airline pilots seeking improved pay and conditions have called strikes for several days over the next three months, and workers on ferries between Italy and Sardinia have been striking for four hours a day.

Gasoline station attendants were to decide Monday whether to strike for 48 hours to protest possible government deregulation of prices. The strikers are organized by groups outside Italy's main union federations.

4 European Airlines to Coordinate Data

PARIS (Reuters) — Four European airlines have agreed to set up a joint computerized system to coordinate information about travel services, Air France said Monday.

The system, agreed on by Air France, Iberia of Spain, Lufthansa of West Germany and the Scandinavian Airline System, will become operational in 1989, it said. Called Amadeus, it will offer travel agencies and airlines an integrated display of airline, hotel and car rental services.

Africa's New Threat: A 'Financial Famine'

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

ABUJA, Nigeria — Africa, still recovering from the famine of 1983-85, is now grappling with an equally damaging "financial famine," African economists say.

Ballooning debt payments, slumping commodity prices and dwindling foreign investment have combined to make the impoverished continent an exporter of capital, said Adebayo Adedeji, a Nigerian who is executive secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

The commission organized a conference in Nigeria last week to take stock of Africa's economic health a year after the United Nations brokered an African development pact.

In return for more Western aid, African nations had agreed to try open-market policies.

By last week, 25 of the 45 black-ruled nations of sub-Saharan Africa had met the UN guidelines. These included cutting state bureaucracies, paying farmers fairer prices and setting realistic exchange rates.

But the conference highlighted the fragility of sub-Saharan Africa — a huge, diverse area of 460 million people that has an overall gross national product smaller than Spain's.

Harsh economic winds are blowing across the continent, causing "financial famine," said Abuya B. Taylor, director general of the African Center for Monetary Studies. The center is financed by the central banks of 45 African countries.

Mr. Taylor and other economists cited these recent setbacks:

• Payments on Africa's foreign debt, now about \$95 billion, jumped to \$14 billion in 1986, from \$3 billion in 1983.

North, Congress Reach Tentative Testimony Accord

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Congressional investigators and lawyers for Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North reached tentative agreement Monday on terms expected to lead to his public testimony later this summer in the Iran-contra hearings.

Sources said the agreement would require the former National Security Council aide to undergo limited private questioning before he appears in public, despite his initial reluctance. In addition, Colonel North would be required to deliver documents that the House and Senate investigating committees are seeking.

Officials had announced that they granted Colonel North a 24-hour extension in the deadline for delivery of spiral notebooks in which he is believed to have kept accounts of his activities. The negotiations over his proposed testimony, for which he has been granted limited immunity, are likely to continue this week.

The second phase of the hearings, which reopen Tuesday following a two-week recess, are to focus on the secret sale of U.S. arms to Iran. Colonel North directed the sales.

NINA RICCI
Sales
Boutiques
Wednesday June 24 and following days from 10:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.
39, avenue Montaigne 17, rue François-I^e
and for Men
Ricci-Club
19, rue François-I^e

Sheikh Balks At Accord on Sharjah Rule

Pentagon, State Department Divided On Question of U.S. Trade With Iran

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon is locked in a struggle with the State and Commerce Departments over whether the United States should continue to trade with Iran, according to administration officials.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger is arguing strongly for a total ban on trade except for medical supplies and other things that he describes as humanitarian goods.

Officials at the State and Commerce Departments believe that current trade levels, which include goods from caviar to oil, are reasonable, the administration officials said.

In a letter several days ago to

Frank C. Carlucci, the president's national security adviser, Mr. Weinberger objected to an inter-agency draft report on the Iran trade debate that was sent to the National Security Council early this month. He also strongly argued for his own position, according to Pentagon and White House officials.

"We look ridiculous when we

keep trading with somebody whose economy is geared toward war and there is no control over where your products end up," a Pentagon official said. Mr. Weinberger believes that the report casts a pall over the idea of an embargo and makes our option look unworkable."

The dispute stems from a decision by the Reagan administration in March to approve export licenses for the sale of \$900,000 worth of computers to Iran over Mr. Weinberger's objections.

Mr. Weinberger was so distressed by the awarding of the license that he sent letters requesting that the issue be taken up at the level of the National Security Council and adjudicated by President Ronald Reagan.

The council agreed, and asked the various government agencies involved to draft a joint report on the overall trade debate sparked by the computer issue. But when the report, which is classified, was submitted this month, it was so vague in outlining options for the administration that White House officials asked that it be rewritten.

Pentagon officials said they hoped to be able to capitalize on

this opportunity and win the White House to their side before a final draft is accepted.

The draft report, parts of which were made available, acknowledges the split in the administration.

"All concerned agencies share concern that exports not enhance Iran's military or terrorist capability," it said. "However, there is disagreement whether existing controls adequately address this concern."

Trade with Iran is only a small fraction of what it was before Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was overthrown in the 1979 revolution.

Iran, which has sought to minimize trade with the United States, last year bought \$40 million worth of American-made goods — from small machinery and agricultural products to pigments and paper.

The sale of computers never went through, however, because in the building and the Iranians did not want them.

The United States imported more than \$600 million in goods from Iran last year, most of it on the spot market, as well as carpets, caviar, glassware, gems, antiques, camphor and pistachios.

Mc Hayden criticized the tests, which he said add to the difficulty of maintaining a comprehensive and cohesive support for Western interests in the region.

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(AP)

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U.S. Case of a Retarded Murderer Raises New Death Penalty Quandary

By Ruth Marcus
Washington Post Service

CONWAY, South Carolina — Minutes after the decision, the guard brought Linnie Arthur, a convicted murderer with an IQ of 65, to a small back room in the Horry County jail to talk with his lawyer.

Experts on mental retardation had spent the day testifying that Mr. Arthur, 28, the son of a sharecropper, had the mental ability of a child 10 to 12 years old, at best. They had said he could not remember his lawyers' names or recite the alphabet.

Last month Mr. Arthur was sentenced to die in South Carolina's electric chair for killing his crippled 65-year-old neighbor with an ax and stealing his Social Security retirement benefits. On Friday, the judge who had imposed the death sentence refused a defense plea to reduce Mr. Arthur's sentence to life in prison or grant him a new trial.

One of Mr. Arthur's lawyers, John Blume, asked him how he felt about the result.

"I ain't too sure," Mr. Arthur said, smiling. "I feel good anyway," he said, adding: "Got a new trial."

"Linnie, he didn't give us a new trial," the lawyer replied, whining. "This means we're going to have to appeal it. You know what appeal means?"

"Yes, sir," nodded Mr. Arthur.

The case of Linnie Arthur poses the troubling question of whether the death penalty may be imposed on murderers who are mentally retarded — or whether their execution should be barred, as Mr. Arthur's lawyers contend, under the U.S. Constitution's Eighth Amendment, which prohibits cruel and unusual punishment.

"It's just wrong to execute people whose understanding of the world is that of children," said Mr. Arthur's chief lawyer, David Bruck.

The death penalty is an absolute punishment," he said. "And if it is to be imposed at all, it should be imposed on people whose sense of responsibility and judgment is such that they fully appreciated the seriousness of what they were doing."

But prosecutors in Mr. Arthur's case, and other advocates of capital punishment, argue that, as long as mentally retarded offenders understand the criminality of their acts and are competent to stand trial, their low intelligence should not shield them from execution.

"There is an abundance of evidence in the record to show the defendant knew what he was doing, knew the criminality of his act, knew the difference between right and wrong," argued Debbie Ow-

U.S. Amnesty Group Seeks End to Penalty

United Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — Amnesty International USA has decided to seek an end to the death penalty, which speakers called a violation of human rights and "a surreptitious expression of racism."

The international group, which won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977, is best known for its efforts to end human rights violations around the world.

But its U.S. director, John Healy, told 1,000 American members at the group's annual meeting that capital punishment is the ultimate violation of human rights and should be abolished.

He called for an end to capital punishment in the United States.

"We should know that when the death penalty enters any country in the world, then the minorities who live there should be scared because it will be used against them — as it has been used in this country against blacks," he said Saturday.

An Amnesty International staff member, Charles Fulwood, said the death penalty, as practiced in the United States, is "a surreptitious expression of racism" because statistics show that a disproportionate number of blacks receive it.

Mr. Healy said the group would first oppose the death penalty in Florida, Texas, Louisiana and Georgia because most executions in the United States take place in those states. He added that Amnesty International would work with the NAACP and the American Civil Liberties Union.

ens, the assistant Horry County solicitor.

Prosecutors have not conceded that Mr. Arthur is retarded, but they presented no evidence to rebut the defense witness.

Defenders of a death sentence for Mr. Arthur also point to the brutality of the murder and to Mr. Arthur's prior criminal record. That record includes five house break-ins and his guilty plea to involuntary manslaughter in the stabbing death of his older brother,

who attacked Mr. Arthur with a thick piece of wood.

The Supreme Court has never squarely addressed the issue of whether a retarded person may be executed, and Mr. Arthur's inevitable appeal could become a test case. If his death sentence is upheld, his execution would be the first since 1976 of a defendant whose retardation was an issue before the judge or jury imposing the sentence. That was the year the Supreme Court permitted capital punishment to resume.

Mental retardation, however, is not unusual among the 1,901 convicts on death row. A survey by the Clearinghouse on Georgia Prisons and Jails, a group that opposes the death penalty, found that at least 250 prisoners nationwide had IQs below 70, the accepted cutoff for mental retardation, and that 15 percent to 20 percent functioned at a below-average intellectual level, with IQs in the low 70s or below. An IQ of 100 is considered average.

Of 77 murderers executed since

capital punishment was reinstated, at least five were diagnosed as mentally retarded or borderline. But the issue of their mental capacity was raised too late in the process to stop their execution.

Mr. Arthur is the 17th of 18 children raised in a tiny, tin-roofed shack amid the tobacco fields of rural Duford, near Myrtle Beach.

When questioned, Mr. Arthur first told the police that he earned the money selling peanuts, then switched his story and told them he stole it from his father. When Leroy Arthur disputed that, Linnie changed his story again and said he had taken the money from Mr. Miller earlier that day.

Mr. Arthur did not testify at his trial.

The crime for which he has been sentenced to death occurred on New Year's Eve 1984. Mr. Arthur's sister, Marilyn, drove him into town along with William Miller, who was known as Cripple Jack, and Mr. Miller's wife, Katie. Mr. Miller cashed his Social Security check, paid some bills and bought two half-pints (about a half liter) of liquor, which he and Linnie Arthur drank behind a local store.

Marilyn Arthur dropped her brother and Mr. Miller at Mr. Miller's house. Linnie Arthur said he was going to chop some wood. When Mr. Miller's wife returned a few hours later, her husband was dead. A bloody ax was lying nearby. In a washbasin outside the Miller shack, the police found Linnie Arthur's bloodstained shirt. At the Arthers' home, they discovered Linnie hiding in the attic; his bloody boots sticking out of the rafters and \$100 in his wallet.

From the defense viewpoint, Mr. Arthur's attempt to escape responsibility by hiding and lying is evidence that he is not a savvy, street-smart criminal.

"He took his bloody shirt and left it soaking at the scene of the crime," said Mr. Bruck. "There he is, hiding in the attic with his feet sticking out. Good grief, if that's the crime of a mature criminal, I think the job of our law-enforcement agencies would be a great deal easier than it is."

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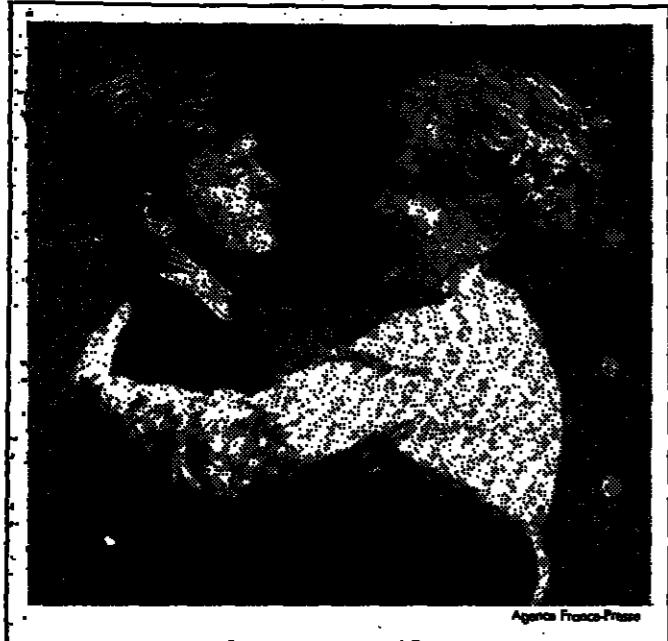
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Agence France Presse

An Honor for Nancy Reagan

Mikhail Baryshnikov, the ballet star, dancing with Nancy Reagan in Washington during the Ford Theater's festival ball. She was presented with a medal for her support of the theater.

Group to Patrol N.Y. Subways

By Esther Iverson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Twenty-five young black men began patrolling the city subway system Sunday in an effort to curb crime that they believe disproportionately affects the black community.

The organizers of the patrol said that the unarmed volunteers will patrol all subway lines from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. daily and will intervene when they see crimes against the black community.

They said the patrol said it began in response to the acquittal last week of Bernhard H. Goetz, 39, in the shooting of four persons on a subway train. Mr. Goetz said he shot them because he believed they intended to rob him.

Mr. Goetz is white and the four young men shot are black. A U.S.

civil rights investigation after the shooting concluded that Mr. Goetz had acted out of fear and that there had been no racial motivation.

Mr. Goetz, an electrical engineer, was charged with attempted murder, assault and illegal possession of a weapon. He was acquitted in the December 1984 shooting by a jury last week. He was convicted of carrying a loaded, unlicensed revolver in a public place.

Nathaniel Cumberbatch, a member of the patrol, which is called the Disciples of Justice, said, "I don't want me or my son to be picked as targets for violence or harassment because we are black."

Mr. Cumberbatch, 33, a construction worker, spoke as he and the other patrol members left the Universal Church of God in Christ in Brooklyn and headed for a nearby subway station.

The Democrats' move toward consensus on domestic policy has not yet been matched by a similar agreement on foreign policy.

But on domestic issues, there is surprising agreement on themes, an accord that stretches from the Democratic Leadership Council on the party's right and center to Americans for Democratic Action at its liberal wing.

Underlying the Democratic consensus is an emphasis on words

such as "community," "citizenship" and "obligation."

The Democrats say that after seven years in which the national media emphasized the potential and achievements of the individual, the nation is prepared to turn toward a sense of the public good."

"There's a sense that something is missing," said Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, one of the presidential candidates.

They've been this worshiping of doing well individually, but it is not allowing us to do well individually or as a nation.

"What we missed in all this, and what the country is beginning to understand, is that human issues, a sense of community, treating everybody decently, is vital to our success," Mr. Gephardt said.

But new or not, the locutions are giving the party the opportunity to look unified.

Emphasizing one form of patriotism, former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, another presidential candidate, speaks of his efforts in the war on poverty. Other Democrats discuss the obligations of citizenship.

Such language helps solve what Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas, who is contemplating entering the Democratic contest, has called "the great dilemma for Democrats: how to speak to the possessed and the dispossessed at the same time."

When he was governor of Arizona, Mr. Babbitt pioneered efforts to provide child care at a reasonable cost. In recent weeks, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, who is also running, has devoted

West German Dentists Strike

United Press International

COLOGNE — Most of West Germany's 30,000 dentists went on strike Monday against a proposed cut in fees involving some services covered by the socialized medical system. Patients needing immediate care were referred to emergency clinics.

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Submarined by Allies

Western security has been undercut by the avarice of two companies, Toshiba of Japan and Kongsberg Vaagfjord of Norway, and by their governments' lack of classical supervision of militarily sensitive exports. Under false pretenses, the companies shipped machinery to the Soviet Union that will enable the Russians to fabricate quieter submarine propellers. Soviet submarines will now become much harder to detect, all so that Toshiba and Kongsberg could turn some extra profit.

Both Norway and Japan concede the seriousness of the diversion. Neither seems yet to appreciate the sentiment building in Congress for sterner reprisal than the diplomatic tut-tuts being uttered by the administration. The House of Representatives last week voted 415-1 to demand compensation. In the Senate, Jake Garn suggests that "we ought to really hurt Toshiba." Norway and Japan would be smart to volunteer some more substantial remedy than the wrist-slaps so far given to their errant companies.

No technology can be kept a Western monopoly forever, but there is every reason to try slowing the rate of seepage of militarily useful technology. Under rules set by their coordinating committee, COCOM, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries and Japan thus restrict export of such products. Though COCOM rules are administered seriously by the United States, France and Britain, other countries have lax enforcement and mild penalties.

Kongsberg and Toshiba evidently believed they had little to fear in their conspiracy to sell propeller-milling equipment to the Russians. Toshiba provided the milling ma-

chines, Kongsberg the numerical-control computer and software to drive them. Both companies lied to their export authorities about the sophistication of the machines. The U.S. Defense Department believes the Russians supplied the design of the propellers to Kongsberg, which wrote the software. Norway asserts software was provided only for the computer's operating system.

Soviet submarines have long been so noisy that some could be detected in ocean away. Perhaps because of the hemorrhage of navy secrets passed on by the Walker spy ring, recent designs have become considerably quieter, almost as quiet as U.S. submarines. Propellers are only one source of noise, and it is not clear whether Soviet submarines have already benefited from the Kongsberg-Toshiba machines, sold in 1983 and 1984.

But even if the Russians still lack the sophisticated testing and quality controls to make best use of the equipment, they have gained substantially. The navy estimates it will take \$1 billion or more for advanced electronics to undo the damage.

The administration hopes the incident will prompt more vigorous export controls by its allies. It resists the idea of sanctions lest they cause resentment instead of cooperation. But tighter export control is the least to be expected of Norway and Japan. They argue that payment of compensation is inappropriate between sovereign nations, and that their own security was also harmed. But why should only American taxpayers bear the cost of the Kongsberg-Toshiba treachery? Something more is needed than apologies and hand-wringing.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

'Time Out, Dammit!'

General Bernard Rogers, retiring as NATO military commander, unburred himself of no mean vainglory grumble in an interview with Jim Hoagland of The Post (IHT, June 19). Referring to the Reagan administration's "rush" to an arms control agreement with Moscow and the cascade of other proposals pouring out of the Kremlin, he declared: "Somebody ought to stand up out there and say to NATO, 'Time out, dammit!' We have moved too quickly, and it is time for us to sit back and think and reorganize."

General Rogers speaks for many who feel that a combination of erraticism and uncertainty in the Reagan administration and activism and confidence in the Kremlin has strained the alliance badly. There is a widespread expectation that Mikhail Gorbachev may soon come on even stronger to turn some of the West's old arms control offers back upon it, as he did with the "zero option" proposal on intermediate-range missiles. The Europeans' particular fear is now "denuclearization," seen less as deliverance than exposure to the whims of Soviet conventional power.

But General Rogers may be too sensitive to European NATO jitters. The arms control pact that Washington ostensibly is "pushing" toward is one it put on the table, at European urging, nearly two presidential terms ago. If the alliance was not fully committed to it then, the Europeans have had a long time to contemplate it. No one could claim that Ronald Reagan's every step, before, during and after Reykjavik, has been calculated to ease the apprehensions. Europeans naturally feel during successive phases of great-power tension and flux. Still, it is odd to see a U.S. officer bancing on the European yo-yo, wondering whether Mr. Reagan and Americans in general lean too far toward Cold War or too far toward détente. Secretary of State George Shultz, calling the Rogers statements "entirely incorrect" and "ridiculous," was understandably furious.

As for Mr. Gorbachev, Westerners have been telling themselves since he came to power that he is agile and determined to win a respite for Soviet domestic renewal. This has turned out to be true. So why do wise and experienced people like General Rogers complain that the West cannot cope? The lack of self-confidence is unbecoming, perhaps even a bit fulfilling. Mr. Gorbachev's European initiative is bracing but not invincible. He has good ideas and bad ones. The altered climate is also provoking Europeans to think anew about ways in which they can better care for their own defense. Thanks to the contributions of General Rogers and others, the Atlantic alliance surely has the fiber to sort these various ideas out.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

An Assault on Immunity

Two important mechanisms are bashed together in the U.S. Justice Department's strange new assault on the special prosecutor law. One is the idea that independent lawyers should investigate when high officials are charged with misconduct. The other is diplomatic immunity, which protects foreign representatives from prosecution for whatever charges are cooked up in other countries.

It is a needless collision. In its eagerness to denounce one possibly errant prosecutor, the Justice Department strains to tarnish the law that makes possible all such independent, credible inquiries.

The issues intersect in two cases. Special prosecutor Whitney North Seymour Jr. seeks to compel the Canadian ambassador and his wife to testify in the perjury trial of Michael Deaver, President Reagan's confidant and former aide. The prosecutor says Ambassador and Mrs. Allan Gotlieb are essential witnesses as to whether Mr. Deaver lied about his involvement in U.S.-Canadian affairs before leaving the White House to become a lobbyist. Mr. Seymour argues that the Gotliebs waived immunity when they agreed to cooperate, if in limited fashion. The Gotliebs and the Canadian government say they intended no waiver.

Another special prosecutor, Lawrence Walsh, who is investigating the Iran-contra affair, has subpoenaed David Kimche, who was director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry when he helped broker the sale of U.S. weapons to Iran through Israel. Israel claims diplomatic immunity and also cites an

agreement Congress made not to subpoena Israeli citizens to testify in the case. But Mr. Walsh argues that this legislative branch agreement cannot bind him. More difficult is the question of whether Mr. Kimche, no longer a diplomat, still enjoys immunity.

The Justice Department, eager to block renewal of the law authorizing special prosecutors, seizes on such difficulties as a further argument. In the Deaver case, the State Department and experts on international law are virtually unanimous that the Gotliebs have the right to withhold their testimony. Thus it is perfectly outrageous, by the Justice Department's lights, for their diplomatic immunity to be trampled.

Yet there is a forum for resolving such questions, which the Justice Department has now employed: the federal courts. They remain open to protests of excess, whether the counsel is independent or not. If the Gotlieb claim is as solid as it appears, a federal judge will certainly honor it. If Mr. Seymour's claim is excessive, that does not taint his other work, or the work of other independent counsels.

Diplomatic immunity has many unhappy consequences, including the deportation without trial of alleged rapists. But it also protects American diplomats abroad, and may properly protect the Gotliebs and Mr. Kimche in the United States. Their cases will be argued before federal courts. That, not doing away with special prosecutors, is the way to protect diplomatic immunity.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Soviet Actions Speak Loudest

Before rushing to make concessions in disarmament talks, the West should wait for Mikhail Gorbachev to show in actual deeds, rather than mere rhetoric, that the expansionist Soviet foreign policy of the Brezhnev era has changed. The experience with detente, accompanied as it was by a massive

buildup of nuclear missiles, indicates that caution is in order. A fixed timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and a genuine reduction of Soviet troop levels in Czechoslovakia and East Germany, could reduce Western mistrust and give real meaning to the talks on conventional disarmament, while preserving security.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

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OPINION

Waldheim's Vatican Visit: Jews Feel 'Burning Outrage'

By Arthur Hertzberg

NEW YORK — In September 1971, in a synagogue in Paris, there was a new beginning in the often painful history of the relations between Jews and Roman Catholics. For the first time ever, the Vatican had sent an official delegation to meet with an equally weighty group that spoke for the major Jewish organizations.

In three days, most of the issues that preoccupy Catholics and Jews, from anti-Semitism to abortion, were aired, and the delegates discovered how long the journey was yet to be before Catholics

must the pope be his pastor? Is there no priest in all of Austria to minister to Mr. Waldheim? Is there no other way of saying to the Austrian people that they are cherished sons of the church?

Let me ask my Catholic brothers to understand the pain in a Jewish heart. I speak not of the pain of centuries but of the hurts of recent years. We have rejoiced in the zeal of the church, and especially that of the present pope, in the battle against anti-Semitism.

We know of quiet interventions for people in trouble, and it would be wrong, even at an angry moment, not to acknowledge this fraternity. But our discomforts have been growing. We are even more convinced that in the Nazi era, and in the immediate years thereafter, the church, on balance, worried more about fleeing Nazis than it did about dying Jews.

Today, the pope continues to withhold diplomatic relations from Israel.

The memory of the Holocaust and the miracle of Israel's existence are the two high dramas, our tragic and the other glorious, of our Jewish lives. We know that the leader of our Catholic brothers remains deeply shaken by his own youthful memories of Nazi-occupied Poland and that he is glad that Jews are no longer hunted, but we fear that the pope does not feel our pain as we feel it or share in our great joy in Israel as we do.

There is burning outrage in the Jewish world at the invitation to Kurt Waldheim and the bodies that began the formal dialogue with the church are now asking whether this relationship can continue, especially since the pope has asked that the current topic be the Holocaust.

Jewish leaders have argued about the tactics to use in the battle with Mr. Waldheim. But the Jewish world is united that a man of his past, who looked away while Jews were murdered and Yugoslav villages were burned, is not morally acceptable as a world leader. In this they are joined by all Western opinion, except for a divided Austria.



By BEHRENDT, C&W Syndicate.

I cannot believe that the pope expects to reverse this judgment, or even to unite Austria, by having the Swiss Guard salute Mr. Waldheim as he arrives at the Vatican gate.

My heart tells me that it is not so simple; at least that will blow over. It will poison the highest levels of Jewish-Catholic relations.

I hope that the pope has invited Mr. Waldheim to provide him with a graceful way of leaving the presidency of Austria. If that is the penance that the pope is imposing, he will serve Mr. Waldheim and Austria, and both Catholics and Jews. The pope will then be seen as the leader of a church that wants to turn away from Mr. Waldheim's sorry past and to confront its own collective conscience. A simple whitewash by the pope of the evasive Mr. Waldheim unthinkable.

I await good news from Rome: the news of a courageous leader acting for the future. I am at the thought of another regressive and angry era in relations between Jews and the church.

The writer, a rabbi, is vice president of the World Jewish Congress and a professor of religion at Dartmouth College. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

As Reagan Declines, It's Time to Plan for the Future

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The decline of President Reagan's influence here is more than a problem; it is an embarrassment. The capital is still hoping that he will get an arms deal with the Russians, but mainly it is turning its attention to his successor.

He will, of course, go on and on like a stuck whale, calling for a line-item veto and a constitutional amendment to balance the budget, but the Congress is now waiting him out and trying to control the damage.

It will not be easy. After he cleaned out the basement in the White House and appointed Howard Baker as his chief of staff, it was hoped that the president would compose the differences within his cabinet and improve his relations on Capitol Hill, but the new regency is still divided.

Secretary of State George Shultz had misgivings about flagging the Kuwait tankers in the Gulf just as he opposed the president's decision to ship arms to Iran. And Mr. Baker thought it was a "unique opportunity" when the Russians decided not to increase their Gulf flotilla and offered to consult on ending the war there, but the president preferred confrontation. Unfortunately, the contretemps

will probably dominate the news this summer, with Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter on the stand testifying on what the president knew and when he knew it or forgot it. But after all this pawing over the past, there will still be time to plan for the future.

With the decline of Mr. Reagan, the transition is starting earlier in this election than usual. There are some thoughtful people in both parties who recognize that the situation is too serious to be left to Mr. Reagan or the candidates who are roasting around the country selling themselves.

Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, for example, is proposing the formation of a national bipartisan economic commission to study the budget, trade, monetary and other related issues so that the presidential nominees will have some considered judgments to guide them in the campaign.

Others are suggesting similar commissions on arms control, drug control, education reform and public health to assist the winners and nourish the national debate in the 1988 campaign. Their reports, of course, will not commit the nominees to anything, but would at least be orderly and objective summaries of the principal issues for decision.

One of the major problems of U.S. presidential elections is that the new usually staggers out of an exhausting campaign with only a few weeks to pick a cabinet and a White House staff, draft an inauguration speech, deliver a State of the Union Message and construct a budget.

Unlike the chief executives of other democratic countries who have permanent undersecretaries of various departments and agencies who carry on from one administration to the next, the winner of the U.S. election inherits little more than a party platform that he did not write and a civil service that he does not know.

This is the argument for an expanded "transition period" beginning now. The situation in November of next year will not be like November of 1984 when the re-elected Ronald Reagan carried his first-term team into his second term. After the next election he will be gone, and both parties will have to begin anew.

After the assassination of Presi-

dent Kennedy, I spent a few days with President Lyndon Johnson at his ranch in Texas. He was grappling with this problem of transition.

"You know," he said, "I've been around Washington for quite a while, and I know some people from the South and the Southwest, but with all these jobs to fill I'm just realizing I don't really know where the good people are in the Middle West or the far West. I don't know how to find them."

He said that when he had to appoint judges, he had the help of the bar associations, and he wondered whether the press associations in the various states could not get together rosters of the most talented people in their areas. It was not his best idea but it illustrates the problem.

If the political parties were strong today, they would take on this task of preparing for the campaign, collecting data for the coming debates and mastering the best talent available.

But like the president, they are not now in a strong position. They are leaving the job primarily to the announced candidates, who are out raising money and speaking privately for themselves.

The New York Times.

scientist Austin Ramer once wrote, believed that "the great enemies of society are the big political machines, the business trusts, and the other special interests that try to advance their selfish goals at the public's expense by buying elections and corrupting public officials."

Progressivism faded as a political force 50 years ago, but it remains alive and well in American journalism and in many self-styled reform organizations. The Progressives' belief in the corrupting power of money is the assumption underlying most of the current efforts to limit contributions by political action committees or PACs, introduce public financing of congressional campaigns and to place ceilings on campaign spending.

Reformers and journalists tend to share this belief in progressivism. They also know that their influence derives from their presentation of information and ideas, not from their wealth. It may be right to say that dollars corrupt politics while ideas enlighten it. But there is enough of a coincidence between assets and arguments to justify a degree of skepticism.

I happen to think that the rapidly rising costs of many Senate races do justify an effort to slow this form of political inflation, at least temporarily.

But there is an excess of moralism in the preaches on this topic. A pluralistic society properly should allow many channels by which people can seek to influence decision-makers. And you can see more than a tinge of intellectual elitism in the notion that only money corrupts.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Taft Is Nominated

CHICAGO — President Taft has been renominated on the first ballot [by the Republican National Convention on June 22]. The vote was:

Mr. Taft, 561; Theodore Roosevelt, 101; Senator La Follette, 40; Senator Cummings, 17; and Justice Hughes, 2.

NEW YORK — The Democrats are discerning enough to see that the only hope of victory is harmony [at the Democratic National Convention opening June 24 in Baltimore.] The New York World says: "A hark or a reactionary nomination at Baltimore would bring back Mr. Roosevelt as an independent candidate, in which capacity he would poll as many Democratic as Republican votes, leaving the Democratic party with the sorry skeletons of a dozen States."

The New York Herald adds: "If the Democrats do not pick their steps and accept good guides, they will be in the trimmings of Chicago."

For Seoul, Stern but Quiet Talk

OPINION

When Helms & Co. Pursue Policy by Wrecking-Ball

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — What with the Boland amendment and Nicaragua, or the War Powers Act in the Gulf, one year seems for a clear-cut case to sharpen the mind-bending debate over the respective roles of Congress and the executive in the making of foreign policy.

Well, there is one. For more than eight months, the Senate has been manhandling the nomination of a career Foreign Service officer, Melisse Foelesh Wells, to be the U.S. ambassador to Mozambique. She is hardly the first (and will certainly not be the last) ambassador designate to be caught up in a foreign policy power play. Mozambique, the former Portuguese colony on the south-

Helms's current target is "100 percent guilty" of supporting U.S. policy.

east coast of Africa, scarcely qualifies as a top-priority U.S. security concern.

But even as a microcosmic case study, this one has macro-implications that only begin with the mean-minded mischief-making of Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina or the ideological hook-nostalgia of the far right.

The charge against Ms. Wells (as is usually the case) has nothing to do with her *credentials* or her competence. Her problem, as one State Department official puts it, is that she is "100 percent guilty of supporting the Reagan administration's position" on Mozambique. It is the Reagan policy that her critics (mostly Republicans) cannot abide. And the reason for this is that over the past four years, the Reagan administration has been sensibly and successfully standing the "freedom fighting" fixation of the Reagan doctrine on its head in Mozambique.

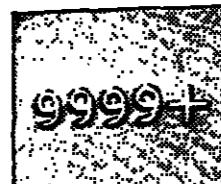
Undeniably, when the "anti-imperialist" revolutionaries in Mozambique broke away from Belgium's colonial rule, they turned to Marxism-Leninism for inspiration and to the Soviets for military aid against the Mozambique National Resistance, or Renamo, a ragtag rebel movement of the most dubious origins. Renamo was created by the white supremacist government of Rhodesia in an effort to blunt Mozambique's support for the liberation movements that eventually brought independence to what is now Zimbabwe. For its legitimacy, it now relies on the sponsorship of South Africa.

Also undeniably, Mozambique's young government wrecked the country's economy with its Marxist doctrines and fell afoul of the Carter administration's human rights policies by its repressive ways. But in 1983, President Samora Machel made a conscious decision to loosen the Moscow connection.

Washington Post Writers Group.



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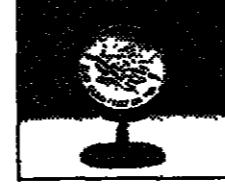
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The 'Perfect' Dad's Day Gift: An Embarrassment of Riches

By William E. Geist

NEW YORK — "Subway Vigilante" is a lovely song with a nice melody and a real folksy quality," asserts Ronald Gold, whose group recorded the number, subtitled "The Ballad of Bernard Goetz." "It is sing-

MEANWHILE

able, hummable and danceable — the perfect Father's Day gift."

Mr. Gold is the lead singer of Ronnie & the Urban Watchdogs, a yet to be popular group. He had about 500 records on hand for Father's Day but rush-ordered 10,000 more after the acquittal of Mr. Goetz of all but one charge.

"Subway Vigilante" was just one of hundreds of products touted in advertisements as that "perfect gift for Dad" from lube jobs and lawn sprinklers to Steuben Glass penguins and sterling silver money clips that would leave dad with precious

little to put in them. Dad, after all, often participates in financing these purchases.

One would think that by now some consumer protection agency or other would have swooped down on Father's Day, when hundreds of millions of dollars are spent by children on such gifts. Sometimes mothers, who may still be fuming over the jumper cables they received for Mother's Day, help the children with Dad's Day purchases. There are no laws to stop a disturbed mother from advising the children to buy mesh T-shirts, rum-soaked cigars or "lawn aeriation sandals" — spiked sandals for casual strolling and lawn aeration.

A bulletin from the National Confectioners Association was headlined, "Survey Says Most Dads Don't Get What They Really Want on Father's Day." Good thing, or it might be the last day they spent in their own homes.

Seventy-one percent of all fathers said in a national survey that they would like to get candy," said Richard T. O'Connell, president of the National Confectioners Association, "but only 10 percent actually do. Mother's Day confectionery sales topped \$286 million, but Father's Day sales are only about one-quarter of that."

"Our research," he said, "shows that more telephone calls are made on Mother's Day than on Father's Day and that more collect calls are made on Father's Day than on any other holiday."

AT&T officials said about four million more calls are made on Mother's Day than on Father's Day. They could not immediately confirm the shameful collect-call situation, but said that it is widely believed to be true.

Lawn sprinklers and such are fine gifts, Mark Brenner supposes, but Mr. Brenner, the president of the Foot Couch Co. of Manhattan, said that only his invention was the actual "perfect gift for Dad." The Foot Couch is a thing you put under your feet when you put them on your desk. It costs about \$40.

"Putting your feet on your desk is in fashion," he said. "It is a sign of calm, casual confidence and power. President Reagan puts his feet on his desk. So do Ted Turner, Paul Volcker, Senator Bob Packwood and lots of others."

"Mountains of Europe and passahs of the Ottoman Empire put their feet up," he said, adding: "I would sure love to get out of inventory on these things."

The Foot Couch comes in two models: the elegant "Connoisseur" with a butter-soft leather-top cushion attached to an elegant marble base," and the "Masseuse," a piece of rosewood with a tufted, genuine leatherette top cushion, all of which vibrates.

Mr. Brenner said that, sure, the Foot Couch has a variety of other uses.

Kindling? Disposability, after all, is critical in the perfect Dad's gift.

The New York Times

In Honduras, Jitters on Contras

Nations in Region Are Distancing Themselves From Reagan

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — As the Iran-Contra affair drags on in Washington, the prospect of a weakened Reagan administration is causing increasing nervousness in Honduras and other Central American countries, according to diplomats and Honduran sources.

The nervousness is prompting Central American nations friendly to the United States to make a greater effort to distance themselves from Reagan administration policy in their region and from the Nicaraguan rebels supported by Washington, the sources said.

Anxiety among both the Hondurans and the contras stems from a concern that U.S. funding for the rebels will not be renewed or will be severely restricted, leaving the rebels unable to remain inside Nicaragua to press their war against the government. If this happens, the Hondurans would be forced to provide sanctuary for them.

"The Hondurans are reassessing their relations with the United States," a Western diplomat said. "The military for their own reasons are taking a harder line vis-a-vis the contras."

Honduran military authorities are beginning to grow jittery about what will happen when a new U.S. president takes office in 1989 "or maybe even before," said a source close to the Honduran Army. "They don't want to be left holding the bag."

"For us, the important consideration is that the Iran-contra scandal weakens enormously the policy of the Reagan administration in Central America," said Manuel Acosta Bonilla, a leading Honduran lawyer and opposition politician. "This has generated a certain attitude of more independence within Honduras to operations by the contras from its territory."

In May, the opposition National Party sent a three-member delegation to Washington to discuss U.S. policy in Central America with administration officials and congressmen.

According to diplomatic sources, a recent meeting in Costa Rica with the U.S. special envoy, Philip C.

Habib, Mr. Arias rejected entreaties that the plan be amended to include a call for negotiations between the Sandinist government and Nicaraguan rebels.

A Central American summit meeting to discuss the plan was postponed from June 25 until early August. Nicaragua has charged that the postponement was instigated by Washington as part of an effort to change the plan.

The plan calls for cease-fires between Central American governments and insurgents, an end to all foreign military aid to insurrections — including the contras — and a timetable for "democratization" in Nicaragua, the sources said.

The main U.S. objection to the plan is that it would cut off aid to the contras while leaving the Sandinists in power, free of pressure either to make their government more democratic or to reach an agreement with the contras.

Earlier this year there appeared to be a widespread perception in Central America that the Iran-contra affair was essentially a U.S. internal matter that was not affecting policy or commitments in Honduras.

The contras, buoyed by deliveries from the \$100-million U.S. aid package approved last year, insisted that the affair would not impede their efforts to infiltrate Nicaragua from Honduran base camps.

Now, however, the erosion of the Reagan presidency from the congressional hearings has prompted contra leaders to consider how to make the U.S. aid last longer, into early next year, rebel sources said.

Mr. Mestri said in an interview recently that in conversations with Mr. Ghannouchi, the fundamentalist leader, he had discovered profound differences, both theological and ideological, between the Shiite Moslems of Iran and the Sunni Moslems of Tunisia, and a readiness on Mr. Ghannouchi's part to tolerate other beliefs.

"Now there is evidence strongly in the direction that he is a principled purist willing to give up influence in order to preserve his integrity," he said. "That is an admirable and, for liberals like me, a happy development. It leaves Brennan in charge."

Chief Justice Rehnquist was criticized at his confirmation hearings last summer for the frequency of his lone dissents. He was the lone dissenter only twice last year and twice so far this year.

Last year at this time the chief justice had dissented 28 times and Justice Brennan 33 times. This term the chief justice has dissented 28 times and Justice Brennan 36 times.

The difference is that last year Justice Brennan controlled only about 19 opinions in cases when he was in the majority and Mr. Burger in dissent.

This term he has already assigned about 28 opinions. He wrote only 13 majority opinions last term. This term, he has written 16.

COURT: Brennan in Charge

(Continued from Page 1)

ently was designed to appeal to some," Mr. Tribe said. It addressed only the chief justice's view. "He doesn't seem to be attracting justices to his corner," Mr. Tribe said.

One open question last fall after Chief Justice Rehnquist was confirmed was whether he would moderate his views and move toward the center of the court or continue to be a purist, Mr. Tribe said.

Developments in Honduras have underscored growing resistance within Honduras to operations by the contras from its territory.

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6 Die as Boat Sinks in India

Agence France-Presse

NEW DELHI — Six persons were drowned and more than 30 were missing after a boat carrying at least 81 people sank Monday in a river near Manikpurhat in West Bengal state, the Press Trust of India reported.

The difference is that last year Justice Brennan controlled only about 19 opinions in cases when he was in the majority and Mr. Burger in dissent.

This term he has already assigned about 28 opinions. He wrote only 13 majority opinions last term. This term, he has written 16.

Penalty Is Upheld In Bolles Murder

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court reinstated Monday the death sentence of John Harvey Adamson, convicted in the 1976 bombing murder of Don Bolles, an investigative reporter for The Arizona Republic.

On a 5-4 vote, the justices ruled that Mr. Adamson's protection from double jeopardy was not violated when the state tried him for murder after he reneged on a plea agreement.

The opinion by Justice Byron R. White reversed the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which ruled that Mr. Adamson was improperly put on trial for his life after he had been sentenced to 20 years in prison as part of a plea bargain.

"Islam has been denied all op-

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Wreckage of a vintage Bristol Blenheim lies on a golf course near London.

Golf Course Claims a Bristol Blenheim

Reuters

LONDON — The dreams of a group of aircraft restorers lay in ruins on an English golf course Monday after the only flying example of a World War II Bristol Blenheim fighter-bomber crashed.

The three-member crew of the aircraft, which had been rebuilt over the past 12 years and only

flew publicly a few weeks ago, walked away unharmed after it failed to complete a touch-and-go and crash-landed on a nearby golf course west of London.

A spokesman for the British Aerial Museum, a private group of enthusiasts who specialize in restoring aircraft, said the twin-engine plane was a write-off.

TUNISIA: Role of Islam Is at Center of Ferment

(Continued from Page 1)

minister who is the most prominent leader of the secular opposition. "And this repression only encourages the most fanatical and extremist trends."

Mr. Mestri said in an interview recently that in conversations with Mr. Ghannouchi, the fundamentalist leader, he had discovered profound differences, both theological and ideological, between the Shiite Moslems of Iran and the Sunni Moslems of Tunisia, and a readiness on Mr. Ghannouchi's part to tolerate other beliefs.

The newest crisis dates to March, when six Tunisians were arrested in Paris, accused by the French police of being linked to a pro-Iranian terrorist movement. The Tunisian government acknowledges that the six were recruited among Tunisians living abroad and has not formally linked them to the Islamic Tendency Movement.

Shortly afterward, however, Tunisia broke relations with Iran, closed Tehran's embassy and ordered its handful of diplomats to leave the country.

By official accounts, the Iranian Embassy had circulated tracts calling for the revolutionary overthrow of the government and had financed trips by Tunisian fundamentalists to the Iranian city of Qum for training in revolutionary warfare.

Government officials say the Iranian Embassy also circulated video cassettes offering instruction in the tactics of street insurrection and sought to infiltrate the university and mosque to recruit the devout.

But the authorities have not produced evidence of direct financial or organizational links between the Iranians and Mr. Ghannouchi.

In the 1970s, some specialists argue, Mr. Bourguiba encouraged the teaching of Islamic values at the country's restive universities, supposedly as a bulwark against Communism. The authorities said the number of mosques built by the government increased from 800 in 1960 to almost 2,500 in 1987.

The country's Communist Party has since been legalized while similar legal status has been denied the Islamic movement.

This rejection, some specialists argue, may have helped strengthen Islamic sentiment that Tunisia's Westernization, reflected in the emancipation of women and the separation of church and state, had denied traditional religious values.

Outside, it is as if this city — once described as the "most beautiful of Soviet atomic energy towns" — had just emerged from the sea. Sand, which was used to cover the contaminated earth, is everywhere. Even so, grass stubbornly sprouted this spring.

The view down the broad alleys, past a nursery playground and the Pripyat school, looks at first like any Soviet city: long rows of block housing, all similar. But here, there are no people, no children.

On a June day, the wind blows freely through the emptiness.

The inhabitants of Pripyat left on April 27. The debate about whether they were evacuated soon enough is still going on. Recent articles in the Soviet press, in particular a stirring piece in the monthly magazine Yunost, have suggested that people were left in the dark, and encouraged to go about their business on the day of the accident, a Saturday.

It was also uncertain if Mr. Chun would agree to meet with Mr. Kim on one, as the opposition leader demands, or only as part of a larger group that would include leaders of minor anti-government parties.

Perhaps more important, the concessions did not touch at all on the most critical issue: what the ruling side will say, sometime this week, about revising the constitution to make its provisions for selecting a national leader more democratic.

It was this issue that set the crisis in motion, creating a clamor for its resolution not only from the opposition but also from national assemblymen in the ruling case.

Mr. Chun seems to be moving toward a decision that in effect would overturn his order on April 13 to suspend discussion of constitutional change until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics. But nothing was said Monday about the matter.

Gaston J. Sigur Jr., the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, was due to arrive in Seoul on Tuesday, but U.S. officials insisted that Mr. Sigur "doesn't have a message to bring."

Mr. Chun has been active in trying to find the hostages, the Syrian officer said after a one-hour meeting Sunday night with Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadilah, the spiritual leader of the Iranian-backed Hezbollah, or Party of God.

The Beirut news media has said that radicals in Hezbollah seized the three men, but Hezbollah has issued repeated denials.

Brigadier Kanaan declined to comment when reporters asked how he planned to free the hostages if their captors did not agree to free them.

Lebanon's justice minister, Nahib Berri, has been active as well in the search for the captives.

His visit is being treated by Koreans as equivalent to one by a special envoy, however, and it is presumed that he will seek to nudge the opposing sides toward talks.

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JETTY CO. 3222

Earl (Madman) Muntz, Zany Car Dealer, Dies

The Associated Press

RANCHO MIRAGE, California — Earl (Madman) Muntz, 73, whose zany ads for used cars were the butt of jokes by radio comedians, died Saturday of lung cancer.

Mr. Muntz was also a manufacturer of TV sets and car radios. He began dealing in cars as a teen-ager in Elgin, Illinois. He moved to California in the 1940s and started an offbeat ad campaign on billboards and the radio.

He defied the notion that used-car salesmen ought to project a staid image. He was portrayed on billboards as a cartoon figure in red flannel underwear and a three-cornered hat.

Mr. Muntz embraced the wacky image of his ads and reveled in their use by such comedians as Bob Hope, Jack Benny and Steve Allen.

Raymond C. Harwood, 81, Headed Harper & Row

NEW YORK (NYT) — Raymond C. Harwood, 81, a retired president and chairman of Harper & Row publishers, died Saturday in Asheville, North Carolina.

Mr. Harwood joined what was then Harper & Brothers in 1930 as assistant treasurer and served the company in executive posts through much of the tenure of its leader, Cass Canfield.

Carlo Stefanoff, 62, Fashion Entrepreneur

TREVISO, Italy (Reuters) — Carlo Stefanoff, 62, founder of an international fashion house, died Sunday after a brain hemorrhage.

Mr. Stefanoff opened his first store in 1980, with the emphasis on fashions for young people that were produced and sold under the Stefanoff label.

■ Other deaths:

Herman H. Berger, 71, a retired Foreign Service officer who helped negotiate free trade agreements with Europe

ARTS / LEISURE

Kassel's Disappointing 'Documenta'

By David Galloway

KASSEL, West Germany — Located within pea-shooting distance of the East German border, this seems an improbable destination for the cultural pilgrimage. A disgruntled Australian journalist once described Kassel as "a dead-end little city, drowning in the agricultural riches of the German outback." Nonetheless, an estimated 500,000 visitors are expected to find their inconvenient way here in the next three months.

Few will have the Brothers Grimm Museum at their goal, and fewer still the nation's only wallpaper museum or the bizarre wood museum. Those are year-round attractions, but the mammoth art spectacular called Documenta is staged only twice a decade. In its incarnation, the world's largest show of contemporary art features nearly 200 participants. This time, painting and sculpture are complemented by architecture, design, electronic music and video.

Sculptures and installations are scattered throughout the city, but the real nucleus of Documenta 8 is found in two historic buildings: the Museum Fridericianum and the Orangerie. The former witnessed the birth of Documenta in 1955, as an attempt to close the modernist gap the Nazis had left behind. Though severe wartime damages were only temporarily repaired, the Fridericianum seemed the ideal setting for such an experiment. It had opened in 1779 as Europe's first public museum.

The spirit of improvisation and discovery that the early Documentas dynamic that can hardly be recaptured today. Audiences are better informed, harder to shock, and

want to take art marathons in stride. The Fridericianum, too, reflects the changing times. The recent and radical renovations have produced a warren of concrete halls and cubicles that would better serve as the bottle-washing plant for a local brewery. In erecting temporary walls within this cheerless shell, the outraged architect for Documenta 8 turned the entire installation three degrees on its axis. Passing from one room to another, visitors thus have unexpected glimpses of the back-stage horrors.

By ripping out the massive central staircase, the renovators deprived the Fridericianum of any architectural logic. The upper stories are reached via a series of side stairs that often end in blank walls. As though willfully collaborating with this Mad Hatter principle, the director of Documenta 8 has selected a theme that even his most ardent supporters are hard-pressed to clarify. "Art," said Manfred Schneckenburger, "has found a new relationship to history and society."

Theoretically, at least, Documenta 8 should demonstrate that thesis. In doing so, it understandably excludes the gestural, autobiographical, neo-Expressionist works that dominated Documenta 7. Yet it includes the lyric abstractions of Gerhard Richter and the stone monoliths of Ulrich Rückriem, which seem conspicuously remote from any socializing tendency. History is painfully present, on the other hand, in the dubious painting-assemblages of Robert Morris' overpaintings, in fact, photo enlargements of the most horrifying scenes from liberated concentration camps.

The relevance to society is perhaps best

illustrated by a new generation of sculptors who have adapted the form-language and materials of architecture — by definition, a more "public" medium. (Yet three of the best of those "constructors," including the brilliant Reinhard Mucha, were excluded after nasty political strife with the Documenta direction.) Such achievements are paralleled, in turn, by the triumph of aesthetics over functionalism in post-modern architecture. The decision to include architects like Hans Hollein and Arata Isozaki was surely correct, but their presentation manager to muddy more issues than it clarifies.

Nonetheless, there are refreshing discoveries to be made, and most of those in the form of video or electronic installations. The American Jenny Holzer has produced a mausoleum-like setting: a pair of granite slabs bearing the same "home truths" that run over digitalized light-boards mounted vertically on the wall. Despite the funeral atmosphere, hers is a world of absolute authority — spare, poetic, provocative.

Similar qualities distinguish the work of Belgian artist Marie-Jo LaFontaine. She has created a wall of 27 television sets that suggest a railway trestle or, perhaps, a triumphal arch. The video film that plays over this monumental field shows body builders straining toward physical perfection. These are not muscle-bound buxom but the clear-browed youths of Aryan fantasies, as they might have been dreamed by Hitler's favorite director, Leni Riefenstahl.

LaFontaine works exclusively in black and white, but achieves with it a depth and richness approached only by the best vintage

photograph. There is no European video artist who commands this virtuoso mastery of craft. Even Nam June Paik, who presents a superb video homage to Joseph Beuys, seems quaintly old-fashioned in comparison.

Beuys's provocative posturings might have lent this exhibition the cutting edge it lacks. Yet the great shaman is not entirely absent. In addition to Paik's tribute, there is an impressive ensemble of bronze cast from Beuys's last major installation, "Lightning with Star in its Glare." Furthermore, Documenta 8 was opened with the planting of the last of 7,000 oak trees that the artist began as an environmental action at Documenta 7.

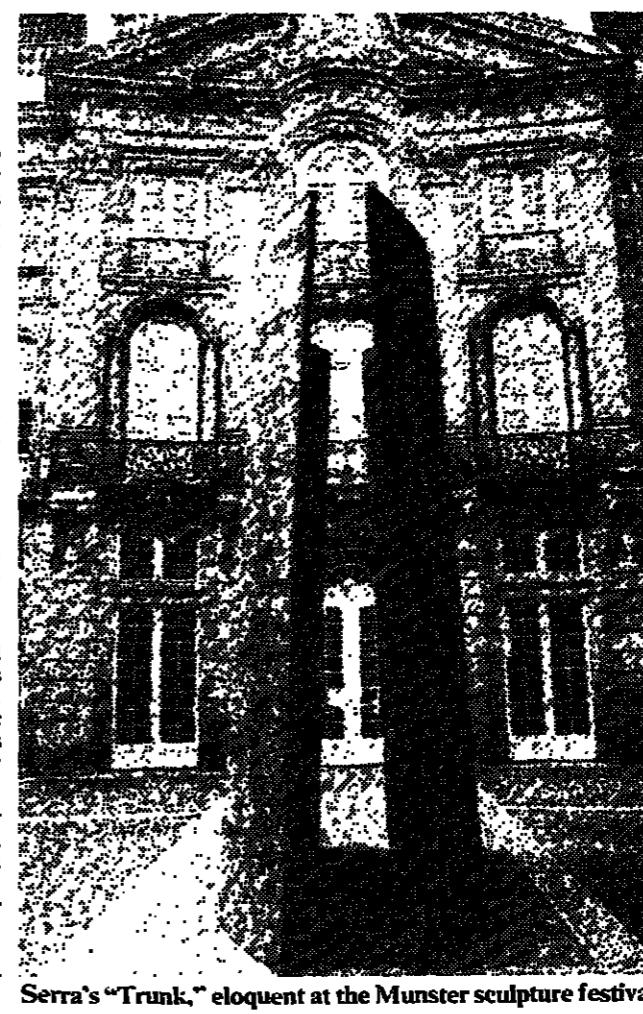
If plucking the raisins from Kassel's indifferent fruitcake is insufficient reason for visiting Germany's frontier outpost, a stop in Münster more than compensates, to visit its open-air sculpture festival. Fifty international artists have selected their own sites and planted their own fantasies within the city.

Richard Serra's work has never looked more eloquent or persuasive than it does before the baroque palace of Erbdrostenhof. And on the lawn beside the local music school, Keith Haring's familiar mutt howls at the sky. It is the graffiti artist's first major venture into sculpture.

Wandering in the city, map in hand, or renting a bicycle to see the artistic sites, visitors can regain the sense of discovery that was once synonymous with Documenta.

"Documenta 8," until Sept. 20. "Sculpture Projects Münster," until Oct. 4.

David Galloway is a writer and professor based in West Germany.



Serra's "Trunk," eloquent at the Münster sculpture festival.

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Cantonese Opera, Caught Between Past and Future

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — A lithe 72-year-old who still exults in his backflips, Sun Marcial is the lord of Cantonese opera. An energetic man whose hands flutter through the air as he speaks, Sun packs theatergoers with his fans, who are often so overwhelmed with his grace and singing that they throw rings and necklaces and money upon the stage after a performance. His dominance of Cantonese opera makes Pavarotti seem like a flash in the pan.

Not everyone is so impressed, however. His 9-year-old daughter confesses that she does not like Cantonese opera. She prefers Alan Tam, the Hong Kong pop singer, whose melodies resemble rock songs everywhere. "She likes Cantonese opera, she likes it," said the father. "I don't like it, I don't like it," said the daughter.

And therein lies the challenge for Cantonese opera, and indeed for much of Chinese culture: How can traditional arts such as opera or calligraphy, which flowered with

one of the world's greatest civilizations, attract today's generation of denim-clad Chinese, seduced by Western songs, films and way of life?

To a foreign ear, Cantonese opera may be a musical experience rivaled only by a classroom of second-grade maestros scratching their fingernails on a blackboard. Yet, if the singing is an acquired taste, the grace and subtlety of movement impress even the most callow observer.

Like its northern cousin, Peking opera, Cantonese opera combines a libretto that borders on poetry with magnificent costumes and choreography. The movement and makeup in Cantonese opera, however, often seem more natural than those of Peking opera. And Peking opera is performed in Mandarin Chinese instead of the Cantonese dialect spoken in Hong Kong.

Older people in Hong Kong still love Cantonese opera, and prize it as the bulwark of traditional culture. Its heyday, in fact, came during this century, from the 1920s to the 1950s. At a government-subsidized performance this month in a Hong Kong gymnasium, operagoers, many of whom could remember foot binding and Imperial China, began lining up more than an hour before the performance and filled every nook of the auditorium.

"Young people don't like to see Cantonese opera; that's left to old folks like us," said Sin Ngamkwai, a tiny 84-year-old woman with hollow eyes and memories of the opera she saw as a girl growing up in Guangzhou as Canton is now known.

Young people spurn Cantonese opera partly because of its complexity and subtlety — which, to others, are its virtues. Every gesture, every swish of a long white sleeve, every tint in the painted faces conveys meaning. A whip in the hand means that the actor is riding a horse; a red face suggests righteousness and a white face, craftsmanship.

Therefore the dilemma for Cantonese opera is whether to maintain



Every tint in the make-up conveys meaning.

bones in the audience of Cantonese opera suggest to some young people a legacy that is more embarrassing than inspiring.

Today the greatest cultural stars in the Chinese world are pop singers like Alan Tam and Anita Mui, whose rock music is based on Western and Japanese styles; or celluloid heartthrobs like Jackie Chan, a martial arts expert who is Hong Kong's most eligible bachelor.

Cantonese opera buffs scoff at the crooners, just as devotees of Bartók or Brahms may be put off by Bruce Springsteen or Barbra Streisand.

For all of the obstacles facing Cantonese opera, there does seem to have been a modest revival in the last few years. Last year, for example, some 22,000 people attended performances in the New Territories section of Hong Kong, up from 15,000 a year earlier. A few new troupes have also been organized.

But even opera singers say that the principal reason for the revival is increased support from local governments.

While some young performers study Cantonese opera, there are no sweeping attempts to reinterpret the medium. Few new librettos are written today, and no Arthur Miller has appeared to substitute modern themes and everyday people for the old folk tales, kings and generals that usually dominate the operas. Even the younger students of Cantonese opera sometimes regard it as only a sidelight.

Tin Kitwan, a 25-year-old woman who has been studying Cantonese opera for three years, said that the field did not pay well enough these days to attract her as a career, so she will pursue Cantonese opera only part time.

"I want to be a star," she said, "but a part-time star."

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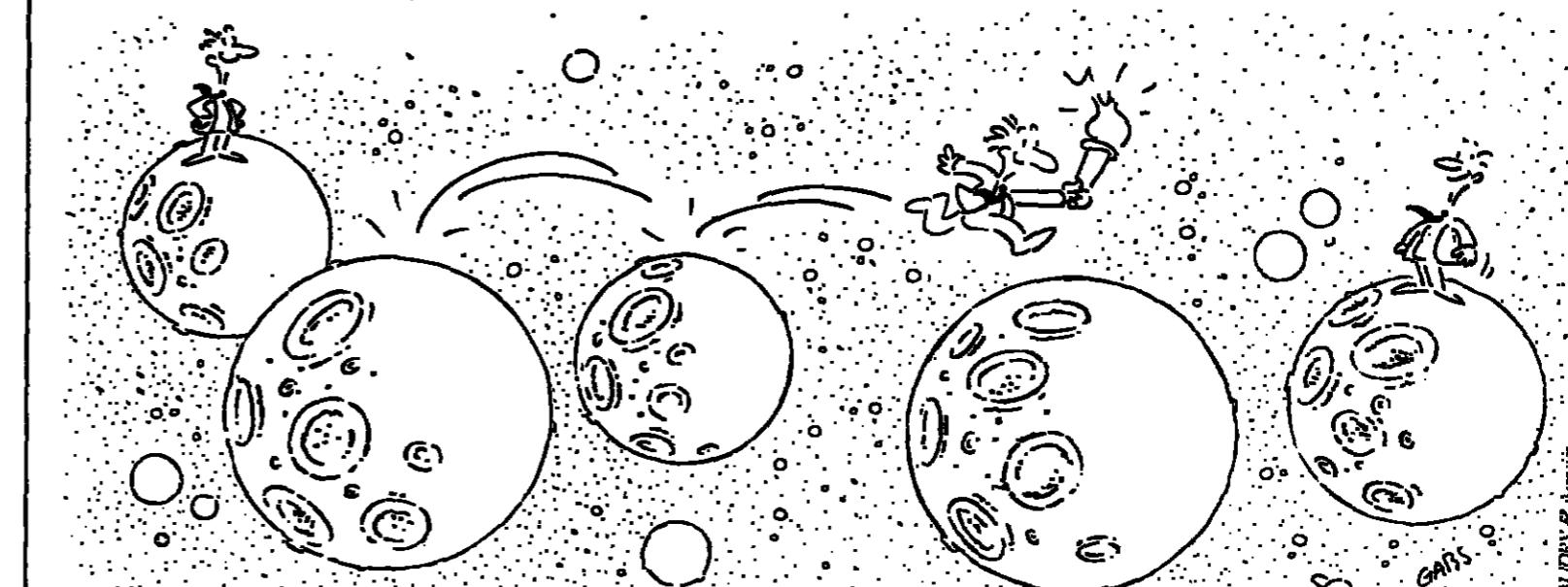
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NYSE Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per cent	
AT&T	35024	297	285	284	+1	+0.3%
AT&T Corp	2024	250	246	246	+1	+0.4%
Bethel	2024	250	246	246	+1	+0.4%
Gen Elec	16725	250	245	245	+1	+0.4%
Pan Am	12024	350	345	345	-1	-0.3%
IBM	11725	163	162	162	+1	+0.6%
VIT Enoco	11420	167	165	165	+1	+0.6%
Hewson	10424	132	128	128	+1	+0.8%
AESPA	9618	324	320	320	+1	+0.3%
Exxon	9617	918	915	915	+1	+0.5%
Nwra	9224	45	44	44	-1	-2.2%

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 prev. cons. class	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per cent
Amex prev. cons. class	172.51	172.50	172.50	+1.24	+0.7%
OTC 4 prev. cons. class	147.10	147.00	147.00	+1.24	+0.8%
NYSE 4 prev. volume	100,714,020	100,714,020	100,714,020	+2,020	+2.0%
NYSE 4 prev. value	4,568,886	4,568,886	4,568,886	+2,020	+2.0%
Amex volume down	37,713,641	37,713,641	37,713,641	-	-

NYSE Index						
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Prev.	Per cent	
Composite	172.51	172.50	172.50	+1.24	+1.24	+0.7%
Industrials	212.27	212.27	212.27	+0.23	+0.23	+0.1%
Utilities	76.17	75.89	75.89	+0.21	+0.21	+0.3%
Finance	153.93	153.45	153.45	+0.21	+0.21	+0.1%

Monday's NYSE Closing					
Via The Associated Press					

AMEX Diary					
Class	Chgs.	Prev.	Week	Year	Chg.
Advanced	222	222	222	222	222
Declined	314	314	314	314	314
Unchanged	220	220	220	220	220
Total Issues	731	731	731	731	731
New Highs	11	11	11	11	11
New Lows	11	11	11	11	11

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Chgs.	Prev.	Week	Year	Chg.
Commodities	250	250	250	250	250
Industrials	250	250	250	250	250
Transportation	250	250	250	250	250
Utilities	250	250	250	250	250
Finance	250	250	250	250	250

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Per cent	
Wickes	4800	47	47	47	-1	-2.1%
Hoffman B	4800	47	47	47	-1	-2.1%
Vicor	4800	47	47	47	-1	-2.1%
Edwards	4800	47	47	47	-1	-2.1%
Wright	4800	47	47	47	-1	-2.1%
Topps	4800	47	47	47	-1	-2.1%
Fairfax	4800	47	47	47	-1	-2.1%
Advent	4800	47	47	47	-1	-2.1%
Moore	4800	47	47	47	-1	-2.1%
Abaris	4800	47	47	47	-1	-2.1%

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Chgs.	Prev.	Week	Year	Chg.
Bonds	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Utilities	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Industries	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

NYSE Diary					
Class	Prev.	Buy	Sales	Chg.	Per cent
Advanced	904	450	450	-1	-2.2%
Declined	902	450	450	-1	-2.2%
Unchanged	903	450	450	-1	-2.2%
Total Issues	1981	902	902	-1	-0.5%
New Highs	11	11	11	-1	-9.1%
New Lows	11	11	11	-1	-9.1%

*Included in the sales figures

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow at Record as Buyers Return

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued their advance Monday as buyers returned to equities after two weeks of hesitation, sending the blue-chip Dow Jones industrial average deeper into record territory.

The Dow average, which rose 43.12 points last week, climbed another 24.66 points Monday to finish at 2,445.51, its fourth record close in the last five trading sessions. Advancing issues led by 8,712.

Broad-market indexes also hit new highs. The New York Stock Exchange composite index gained 1.24 to 173.77, surpassing its old mark of 172.53, set Friday. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 3.68 to 309.65. Its old high of 306.97 was also set Friday. The price of an average share jumped 30 cents.

Volume amounted to about 178.21 million shares, down from 220.48 million Friday.

Most analysts and traders said they expected the market to move higher at least through the next two weeks as investors that hung back during the Venice economic summit meeting earlier this month and in the week leading up to the "triple-witching hour" Friday return to the market.

Monte Gordon, research director of Dreyfus Corp., said that Monday's strong showing continued the trend of the last 10 days.

"The interesting thing now is the awareness of the strength that is in there," Mr. Gordon said.

"There's a sense that the dollar is stable. There's

no indication that interest rates are going to jump or that there's going to be any change in monetary policy."

"It was those fears that caused the market to go down in April, and as they have eased, it has come back up," he said.

Ron Doran, head of institutional trading for First Albany Corp., said that Monday was marked by "good interest on the buy side" as investors looked to put funds back into the market before the second quarter ends next Tuesday.

But investors "don't want to be overly aggressive," Mr. Doran said. "If the market goes up, they want to buy, but if it starts to retreat, they want to scale back their orders. There's just a ton of cash out there that has to be put to work, not only by the end of the second quarter, but for the rest of the year as well."

AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down to 284.3.

It was followed by ACCO World, which jumped 4% to 30% on news that it would be acquired by American Brands for \$29 a share, or \$602 million.

Dayton Hudson was third, falling 2% to 53.3.

Gillette fell 1% to 30% in active trading. Gillette has rejected a \$4.6 billion takeover bid from Revlon Group.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 0.85 to 339.05. Declines led advances 31-29, and the price of an average share lost 4 cents. Volume was 12.11 million, down from 14.71 million Friday.

Monte Gordon, research director of Dreyfus Corp., said that Monday's strong showing continued the trend of the last 10 days.

Technology Quarterly

Issue No. 1

DEPARTMENTS**Research 11**

New York to Tokyo in three hours? More than fantasy, that is what aerospace experts are planning with the superfast hypersonic planes of the future.

Developments 12

In a thermonuclear war, detection of noise produced by the propeller of a single missile submarine could prevent the destruction of scores of cities. That's why a recent sale of Japanese technology to Moscow has helped sour U.S.-Japanese relations. The details.

Workplace 13

For Sweden's highly innovative automobile industry, the manufacturing system of the future will be built on a lesson from the past: the human factor is the key to performance.

At Home 14

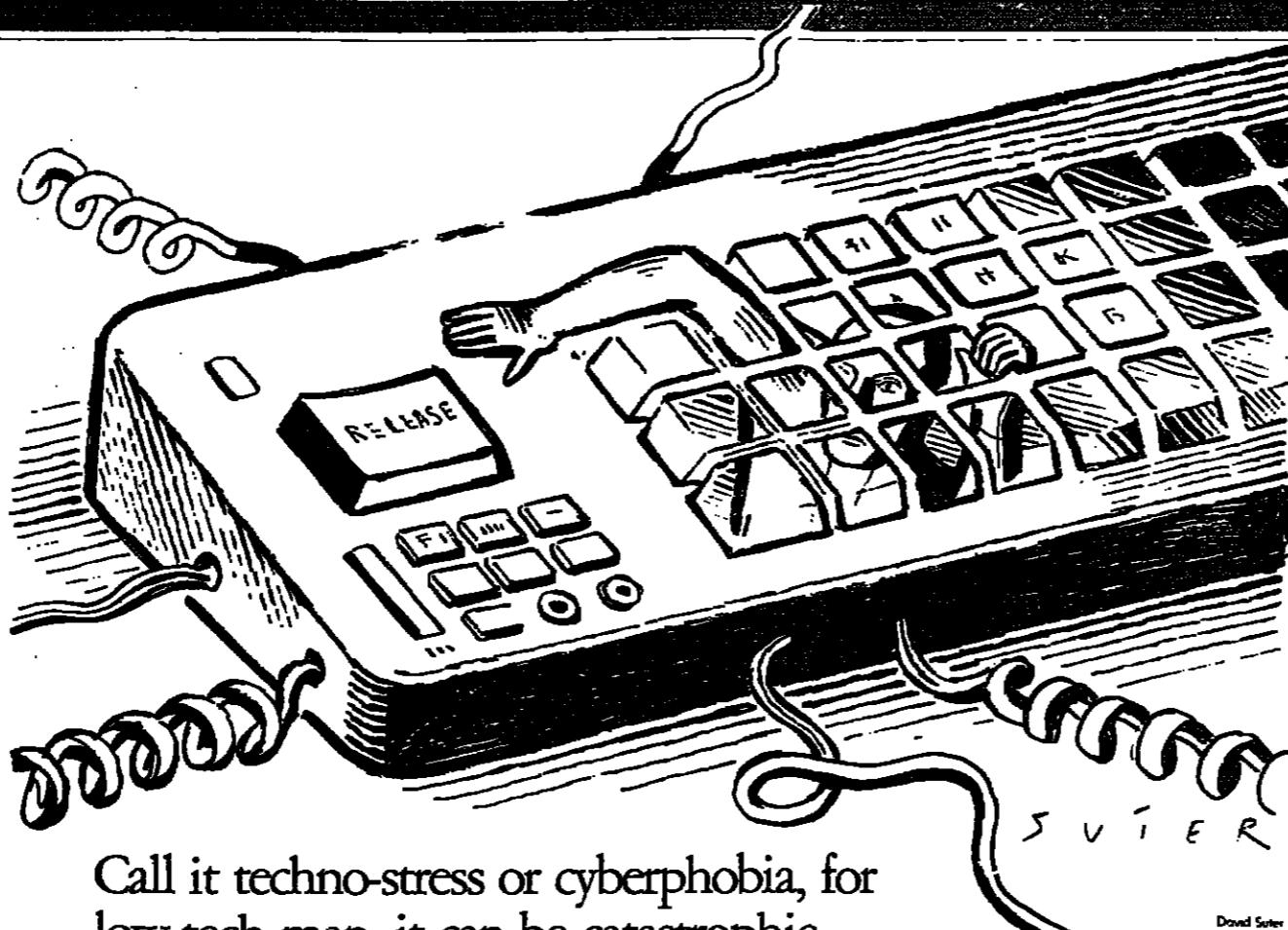
Just when you thought you had the very latest in audio-video equipment, you're hopelessly out of date. The latest must-have product: compact disc video.

Interview 11

To most mortals, the limits of space are as short as the imagination. To Patrick Baudry, a French astronaut, the concept of conquering space is as long as several millennia and defined only by the limits of the human mind.



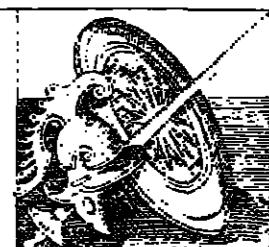
Down to Earth: Patrick Baudry signing autographs.



Call it techno-stress or cyberphobia, for low-tech man, it can be catastrophic.

Live-in-Bed Research Prepares Spacemen For Flight to Mars

Experiment simulates long-term exposure to weightlessness.



By Kathy Sawyer

WASHINGTON — At a special facility in Moscow, a dozen healthy volunteers have just completed one year of lying down — and in fact living — in bed at a 6-degree, head-down slant.

In the United States and France, other groups of volunteers have endured the same conditions for much shorter periods, ranging from a week to three or four months.

These volunteers are guinea pigs in a most difficult, and increasingly crucial, area of space research: How do people stay healthy and able to function for long periods in the unnatural weightless environment of space?

The search for answers to this question is intensifying, spurred by increased international interest in a manned mission to Mars, a voyage that will require humans to function in space for eight months in transit each way and, between, on the surface of Mars.

Soviet officials have indicated that they intend to carry out such a mission early in the next century. In the United States, the independent National Commission on Space has recommended a manned Mars flight by the year 2015 and the government, although uncommitted, has stepped up its research.

While the technical challenges are formidable, there are also considerable physiological stumbling blocks. After millions of years of adaptation to gravity, the human body in the weightless state quickly develops a number of problems, according to researchers.

The body starts to get rid of fluids; the heart starts pumping 15 percent less blood and so must beat faster to keep up; the muscles, no longer resisting gravity, begin to atrophy, and the bones start to lose calcium almost immediately. In addition, half of all space flyers develop motion sickness for up to four days at the beginning of a flight, a condition that may return toward the end or even after the flight is over.

"We know the major physiological changes that take place over two to four weeks, but we do not understand the mechanisms underlying all these changes," said John Billingham, chief of the life science division at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Center in California.

"And the key thing is that we do not know the extent to which these changes will continue to progress over longer and longer periods of weightlessness."

Reproducing the effects of weightlessness on the ground is difficult, he said. "The only effective way we have of doing so for long periods is to put people in the horizontal position."

Researchers around the world have adopted the 6-degree, head-down slant as the best way to simulate many of the effects of weightlessness on the body, he said. The position is maintained using methods developed for chronically ill hospital patients, with the aid of a nursing staff. Volunteers are allowed to prop themselves up on one elbow to eat. They shower in bed using hand-held nozzles, and they use bedpans, Mr. Billingham said. If they exercise, they do pushing or bicycling workouts in the prone position.

Ames has conducted studies of up to a month, he said, and a bed rest program at NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston

Continued on page 11

To Our Readers

WITH this first issue of Technology Quarterly, the International Herald Tribune expands its coverage of the world of high technology.

Four times a year, in June, September, December and March, Technology Quarterly will report on research, trends and developments — from home electronics to robotics, exotic new materials and beyond.

In this issue, we explore man's (and woman's) ability to adapt to technology, at home, in the workplace and on the way to Mars.

On Sept. 22: The next issue of Technology Quarterly will report on integrated systems for global manufacturing, computer applications in the art world, the new car models and more.

Innovative technology from AEG. Here's more:

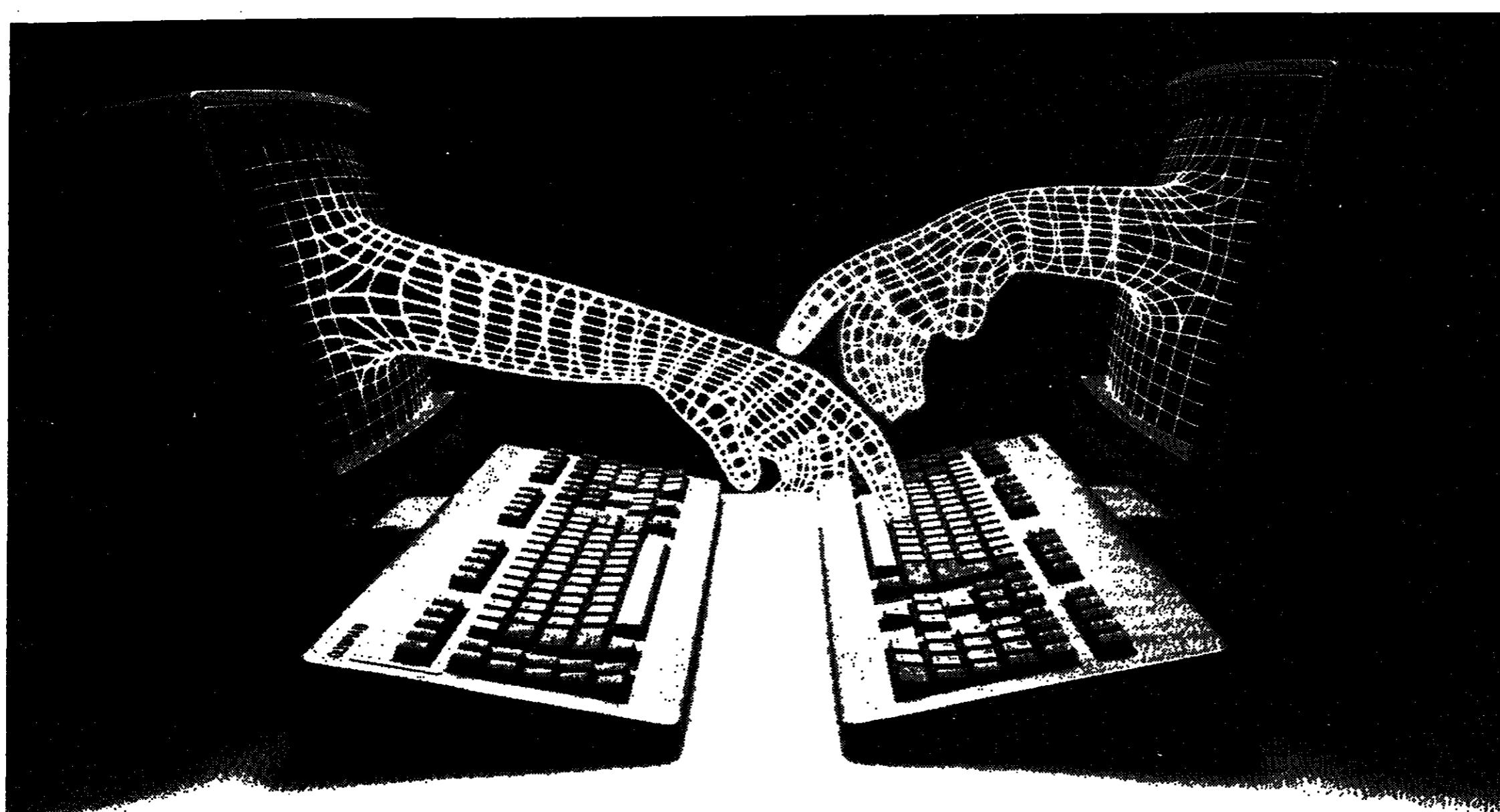
We currently have, under test, an automatic speech recognition system which will turn computers into "listeners" as well as "thinkers". Future generations of computers will take direction from the human voice, not the keyboard. The result? Simplified interaction between human and machine, and expansion of computer applications.

AEG has already brought to market stoves which "cook cold". These technological wonders are induction stoves which collect heat in the pot rather than the cooking surface. The stove turns itself off when the pot is removed or emptied. The result? Greater safety and appreciable energy savings.

AE software engineers have developed a CAD (computer aided design) software package that itself is capable of designing the circuitry and wiring plans for a huge factory. This unique program can do little jobs, too. Speed and accuracy in this type of work means big savings.

AEG

The electronic factory: teaching machines to like one another.



Electronic intelligence from AEG lets various machines in a manufacturing plant actually communicate with one another. We call it "flexible automation." And, just as with people, machines working together mean increased production, lower energy costs and improved quality. And the real people get to take up more challenging jobs.

TechnologyEssay

As the Dream Machines Arrive, the Neural Nightmares Get Worse

Continued from page 9

"Some experiences are bumped out of the storage line. Some just remain because they are important and stressful, but they remain in an incomplete mode of processing," he added.

In time, he said, "people have larger and larger loads of unfinished business. When this gets too great, it begins to affect their subjective experience, interrupting concentration with intrusive images, sleep with anxious wakefulness or troubled dreams, and their capacity to love and enjoy experience with an impatient restlessness to go on superficially to still the next thing."

We can't even cool down with our so-called leisure time consumables, since managing today's mega-tech chattels is itself a full-time job. Want music? You'll have to brave a multimodular stack of controls resembling the command deck at a nuclear power station — and understand scanning FM multiplexers, CD laser-readers, Dolby damping filters, super tweeters and subwoofers.

Video? A living hell. The single most prevalent neurosis in middle-class life is "hook-up hysteria" caused by VCR machines. Everybody buys one, but nobody can install them.

We use computerized hydraulic exercise ma-

chines that look like something out of Torquemada's back room; a Krups coffeemaker has a timer program you could use to run a NASA launch. In fact, the superfluity of choices is itself a major source of anxiety. Your ordinary clothes washer has several dozen option combinations; cable TV carries 72 channels; and by the time you've set the controls on that "relaxing" white-noise generator, you're too

tired yet, devices that were once largely self-explanatory are now impenetrably baffling. Car dashboards look like an aerial view of Las Vegas at night. And woe to the yoman who opens the hood. Gone is the familiar air cleaner; the venerable carburetor itself is replaced by a hydraulico-demonic tangle of injector hoses and turbo-tech that only an abdominal surgeon could love. Ditto for so many of the intuitively comprehensible gizmos of yesteryear.

"Any child of 50 years ago," writes Bernard Dixon, a microbiologist, in the journal of the New York Academy of Sciences, "looking inside a household clock, with its escapement and weights or spring, could see in a few minutes how it worked. A child of today peering at a digital watch can learn nothing." Consequently, he warns, we are developing a "black box" mentality — "an unease born of

the suspicion that events have actually moved beyond our power to affect or even to comprehend."

Nowhere is this more evident than in the very real neuropsychological strains of the modern workplace.

Several years ago, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health began to include psychological disorders on its list of leading work-related illnesses and has set a high priority on stress-reduction in U.S. offices.

Among the top debilitators are clerical work involving computers and video display terminals (VDTs), which, the institute found, produced a higher level of tension than air traffic control.

A new study from IBM's Watson Research Center shows that people still read faster and more accurately from paper than they can from virtually all computer monitors now in use. To achieve equal performance, IBM's research shows, users need CRTs with roughly twice the resolution now generally available.

But don't count on a new screen this year. Even at user-friendly AT&T, a company consultant conceded at a recent symposium, "it is difficult — often impossible — to reverse prior [production] decisions on the basis of human factors considerations."

Meanwhile, modular office designs and pri-

vacy panels cut employees off from wholesome social bypass, and because the technology favors discrete-task equipment run by specialists, workers get less variety and more machine-paced repetition. Thus, writes Philip Kraft in Computerworld, the "office of the future is no more than an attempt to make the office of the present look like the factory of the past."

ERE that not enough, the beleaguered document-jockey is now beset by the most relentless surveillance in the history of corporate snooper. Thanks to cybernetic oversight, management can easily meter the precise number of minutes an employee works, tally breaks down to the millisecond, count outgoing phone calls and obtain an immediate readout of a worker's productivity compared to that of his colleagues.

Word-processing software can monitor how many keystrokes an operator expends on a given document and track the amount of time spent on revision. And several U.S. companies are now using programs that display selected messages on workers' computer screens, from pop-up "flash card" reminders to flickering subliminal suggestions that last only 1/100th of a second.

It is no surprise, then, that in the United States workmen's compensation claims based on job stress have more than doubled since 1980 and now account for about 15 percent of all occupational disease claims. A 1985 University of Georgia study of workers in 18 public and private sector organizations found that 45 percent suffered from some form of psychological burnout.

Recent surveys by the National Association of Manufacturers indicated that the highest stress ratings derived from lack of appreciation, job instability, social isolation at work and ambiguous job descriptions.

All this at a time when more is being asked of workers every year. "The more sophisticated we make our factories," said John Clancy, president of McDonnell Douglas Manufacturing Systems Co. "the more dependent we become on the sophistication of people who run them."

Too bad. When it comes to scientific literacy, the average American ranks only slightly above gerbils. In a national survey conducted in late 1985, the National Science Foundation discovered that just 31 percent of U.S. adults comprehend radiation, 24 percent understand what software is and barely 20 percent think they know how a telephone operates. But don't count on it.

The study also found that 40 percent believe

alien spaceships have visited Earth and that there are such things as lucky numbers. The ratings are still lower for those aged 18 to 24, on whom the future of the U.S. economy will depend.

If the techno-spew doesn't change, perhaps we will. Since World War II, reports the February issue of the Human Factors Society Bulletin, "research literature has shown that as people's conceptual complexity increases, they become less authoritarian, more open-minded, have greater tolerance for ambiguity and become more effective group problem solvers and decision-makers. This tends to be reflected in a dynamic, rather than static, view of the world, in more openness to change, and in a different set of attitudes towards work and organizational structures."

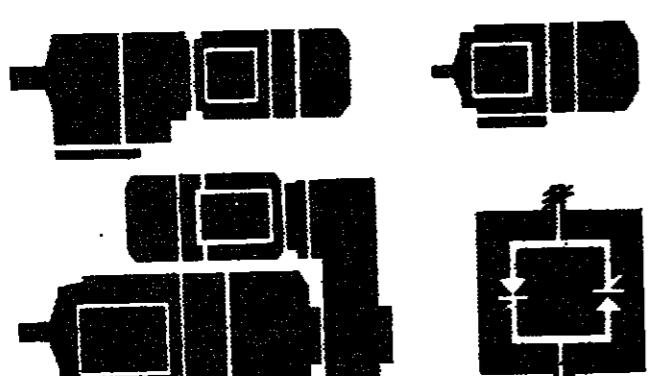
We'll need it. After three years of study, Active Office Systems, a U.S. research firm, has determined that workers are most productive, healthy and alert if they do their VDT work while walking on an electric treadmill. Whether the idea takes off remains to be seen. But it's a metaphor for our time.

CURT SUPLEE is an editor for the Outlook section of The Washington Post.

MANNESMANN DEMAG

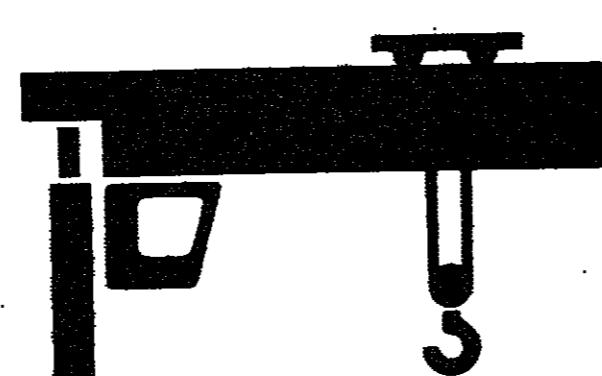
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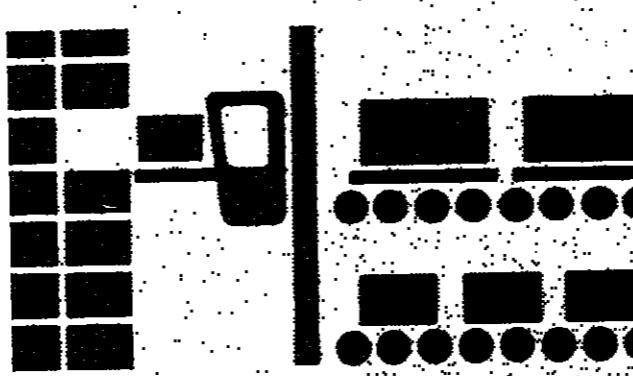
Material handling components

Electric motors, control systems, hoists and travel units, control pendants, busbar lines



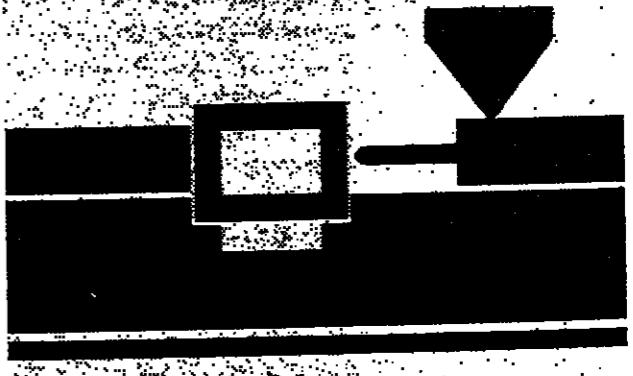
Cranes and handling equipment

Cranes, load handling attachments, storage and retrieval machines, handling systems, controls



Systems engineering

Storage, order-picking and material transport systems, planning and implementation of integrated material handling installations



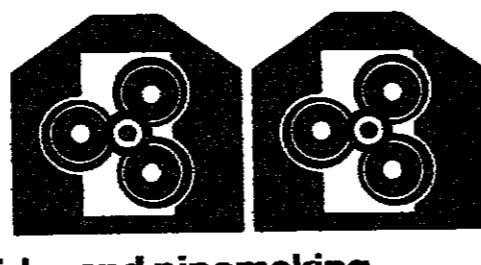
Plastics machinery

Machines and integrated injection moulding systems



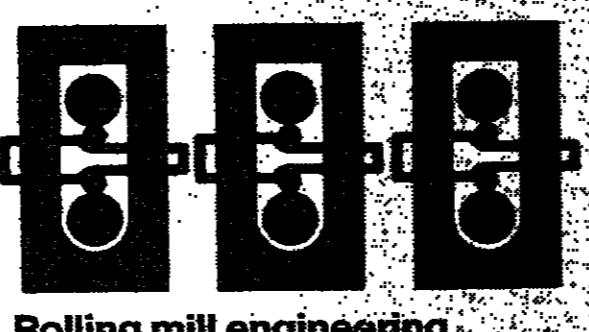
Metallurgical plant and equipment

Integrated works, blast furnaces, steel-making shops, secondary steel-making equipment, continuous steel casting machines, electrometallurgical facilities



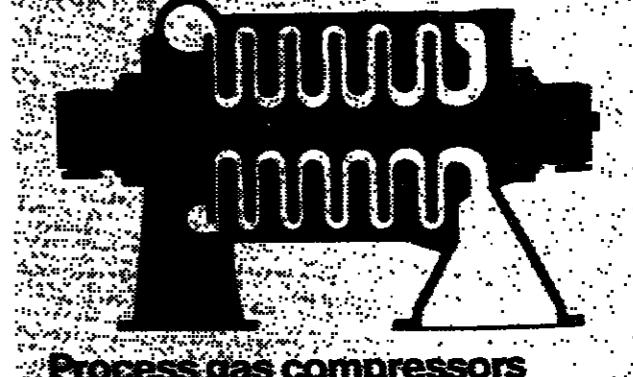
Tube and pipemaking facilities

Plant and machinery for the production of seamless and welded tubes and pipes and hydraulic presses



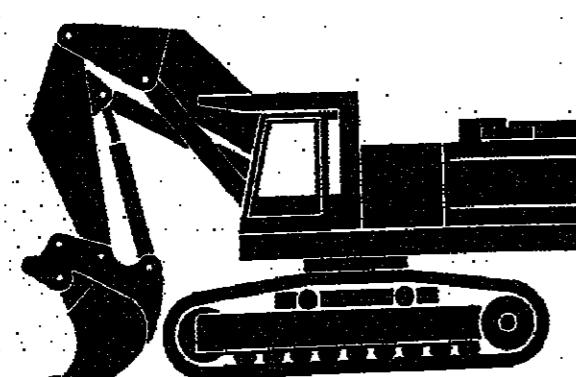
Rolling mill engineering

Rolling mills for sections, beams, rod, strip plate and sheet, and strip processing lines



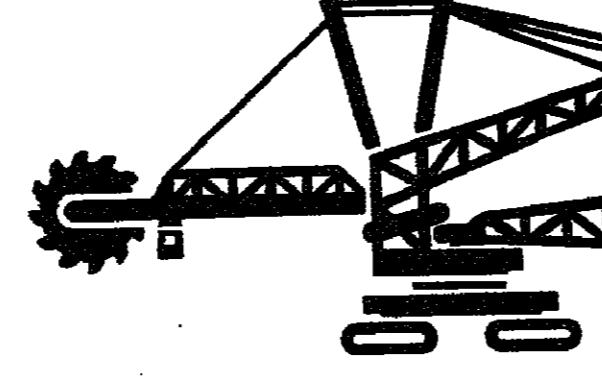
Process gas compressors

Dynamic or positive-displacement machines for air, industrial gas compression, and vacuum pumps



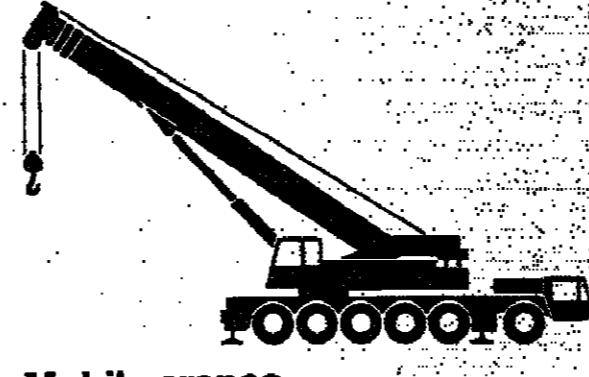
Construction equipment

Hydraulic excavators, cable-operated hydraulic excavators, pavers, side finishers



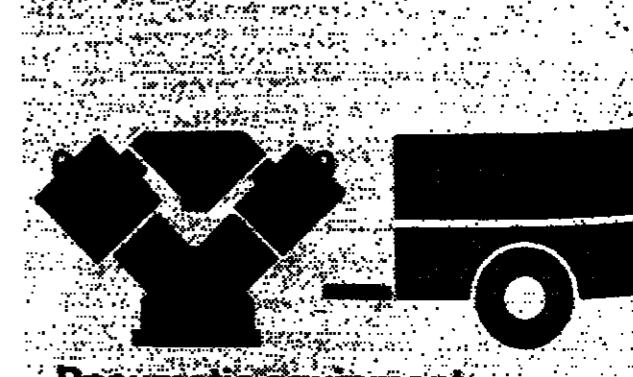
Mining engineering

Open-cast mining equipment, bulk handling equipment, large hydraulic excavators, tunnel-heading and shaft drilling machines, shaft winding systems



Mobile cranes

Lattice-boom and telescopic cranes, pneumatic tire- or crawler-mounted; harbour cranes, industrial yard cranes



Pneumatic equipment

Compressors, equipment and components for the construction and manufacturing industries

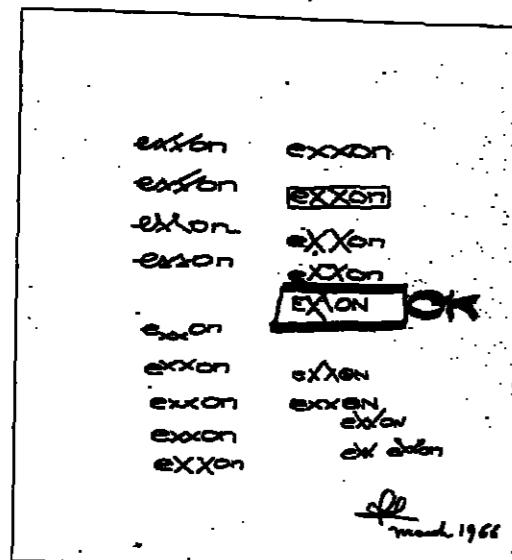
Technology Research

NOTEBOOK

The Loewy Look

Technology in the post-war era inevitably carries the stamp of Raymond Loewy, the late designer who changed the face of products from Coca-Cola dispensers and toasters to television sets and cars and set the pace for industrial design from the '50s onward. On Saturday and Sunday, more than 300 of Loewy's drawings, watercolors, projects, models and manuscripts were sold to the highest bidders at an auction in Rambouillet, France.

A signed gouache of Air Force One, designed in collaboration with President John F. Kennedy, brought 51,000 francs, the highest price at the auction. A sheet of eighteen felt-tipped doodles that resulted in the Exxon logo sold for 3,500 francs. (IHT)



Networking Fees

The Federal Communications Commission is proposing that companies offering online data-transmission services through local telephone loops in the United States — for example, Compusure, The Source, QuantumLink, Telenet and Tymnet — should pay a special "access fee" to hook up to the phone network. These access charges could run to \$5 an hour per user.

The commission makes voice-communications companies such as MCI and Sprint pay an access fee to hook up to local phone lines. Data-communications companies had thus far been exempt from such charges.

The FCC believes that everybody who uses a local exchange for interstate service should help pay for it with an access charge," said Ruth Milkman of the FCC. "Everybody who uses the network should have to pay."

The proposal, which may become law next year, exempts the largest private data networks, those run by companies such as Ford Motor and Boeing Aerospace. Though these networks are ostensibly private, they are often linked to local telephone loops through the company's switchboards. (WP)

Airless Spare

For a motorist with a flat tire, few experiences are as dismaying as the discovery of a deflated spare. Enter researchers at the Uniroyal Goodrich Tire Co., who are developing what they believe is a workable airless spare.

The new Uniroyal Goodrich spare tire is made of polyurethane, a synthetic rubber polymer used as foam in mattresses and in more rigid forms as automobile bumpers and skateboards. Unlike conventional rubber spare tires, the polyurethane tire is non-pneumatic — that is, it is not filled with compressed air.

General Motors hopes to include them as standard equipment in all new cars as soon as approval is granted by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, perhaps in a couple of years. (NYT)

New Ventures

In venture capital circles, recent breakthroughs in the esoteric field of superconductivity are sparking visions of new riches.

At least one new company has already been formed. Tentatively named the American Superconducting Corp., it will use seed money provided by American Research and Development of Boston and Rothschild Ventures Inc. of New York, two leading venture capital firms, to take the first steps toward developing a business based on the work of Gregory J. Yurek and John Vander Sande, two professors at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

They disclosed at a congressional hearing last week that they had developed a method to make the new superconductors out of metal, which would make them far easier to manufacture than the brittle, ceramic-based materials developed by other researchers. (NYT)



Biomagnetic Technologies' neuromagnetometer uses superconducting materials.

Paris to Tokyo in three hours? More than fantasy, the hypersonic jet is approaching reality.

Visions of Soaring at Mach 5

By Axel Krause

PARIS — The year is 2015. About 150 passengers have just been escorted past advanced Airbus, Boeing and Concorde aircraft at Charles de Gaulle Airport. Something apprehensively, they file into a gleaming, smooth-sided, delta-wing plane now ready for the three-hour flight to Tokyo.

Shortly after takeoff, riveted to their seats, passengers are told that the world's first hypersonic plane is cruising — actually orbiting — at an altitude of 18.5 miles (30 kilometers) at nearly seven times the speed of sound. Later, slightly groggy, they step off the plane in Tokyo, carefully avoiding contact with the fuselage, whose temperature is still at about 500 degrees centigrade (932 degrees Fahrenheit). Some passengers say they are looking forward to the return flight to Paris later in the day.

Such a scenario, once a matter of dreams and sketches, is approaching reality. In the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and the Soviet Union, teams of engineers are working in secrecy to develop technology for hypersonic passenger planes, including advanced engines, fuel, materials and communications. Senior executives of leading plane manufacturers and Western governments are, meanwhile, debating trans-Atlantic cooperation as a way of financing. The key question: Could they ever be profitable?

Hypersonic aircraft was the center of guarded talk at last week's Paris air show, where brief, broad descriptions of projects were readily available at the stands of the main players. These include: Aérospatiale of France, British Aerospace PLC, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, or MBB, of West Germany, Boeing, McDonnell Douglas, Lockheed and Rockwell International of the United States.

Even at today's prices, the costs sound exorbitant. For example, airline analysts estimate a round-trip ticket would have to be set at a rate more than double the price of a seat on the Paris-New York Air France Concorde, currently 27,180 francs (\$4,510).

Development costs of a hypersonic plane would easily reach \$20 billion, according to U.S. companies. But hints of answers are beginning to surface on this score as well. Lou Harrington, a senior vice president at McDonnell Douglas, says he hopes his company could cooperate with Boeing, Airbus Industrie of Western Europe and smaller manufacturers like Fokker NV of the Netherlands to develop the aircraft.

Future trans-Atlantic cooperation was strongly endorsed by ministers from Britain, France, West Germany and Spain at the air show. The U.S. government has not yet taken a position on such cooperation.

"There is a market, limited, perhaps, but it's there," commented Alan R. Hughes, a marketing vice president for British Aerospace. "Regardless how I fly to Sydney from New York or Washington today, the trip is 24 hours. If a hypersonic gets me there in two hours for an urgent business appointment, that would make sense, because time matters."

But so does technology — both civilian and military — which most industrial and government planners view as the immediate and most difficult hurdle when assessing its components. These include the following:

- Engines. Currently, the world's fastest aircraft, the Concorde, the West European Tornado fighter and Lockheed's Blackbird reconnaissance plane, cannot exceed Mach 3, or three times the speed of sound. Engine makers are pursuing solutions that would permit speeds of up to Mach 25. Most generally agree with the approach of General Electric of the United States, which would combine turbofan and so-called ramjet technology. GE is also working closely with France's

state-owned Snecma exploring other possibilities, such as combining the use of hybrid turbo-ramjets, ramjet-rockets and turbo-ramjet rockets.

Ramjet engines, which were first tested for the German Luftwaffe near the end of World War II, contain no moving parts and would be mounted once the aircraft attains Mach 3, based on the following principle: Air for oxidizing the fuel is continuously compressed by being rammed into the inlet by the high speed of the aircraft. High-bypass turbofan engines, resembling current models, would be used to generate power that did not conflict with noise and pollution requirements up to about Mach 2.

While cruising, a transition period would last up to Mach 3, according to scenarios of Aérospatiale and MBB. Then, the turbines would be shut down, as the ramjets powered the plane to higher speeds, possibly with the help of rockets.

The West German Ministry of Research and Technology and the European Space Agency recently commissioned MBB to pursue propulsion technology studies on the so-called Sanger project, a proposed two-stage space aircraft. This was the work of a German designer, Eugen Sanger, who developed the idea for a rocket-propelled aerospace plane in the early 1940s. According to MBB, its version could carry about 250 passengers at speeds of about Mach 5 with a range of about 13,000 kilometers.

Meanwhile, British Aerospace has begun testing a model of an engine designed for its proposed HOTOL spaceplane, a reusable shuttle transport that would attain speeds of up to Mach 5. First versions of the HOTOL would be used as early as the late 1990s for space missions, but later, they might be developed for commercial transport. A goal in the recent testing was evaluating re-entry heating and pressures, according to company sources at the air show.

• Materials. To withstand the projected speeds and surface temperatures, expected to range between 80 degrees centigrade (176 degrees Fahrenheit) and 600 degrees centigrade (1,120 degrees Fahrenheit) initially, new metals and plastics will be needed.

But companies and government research agencies involved in developing materials have been extremely guarded, providing detailed information.

New forms of titanium, stainless steel, polymers and metals reinforced with ceramics, boron or carbon threads may also be incorporated in the new aircraft. Novel alloys and other ceramic materials are being studied for the engines, turbines and combustion chambers, where temperatures will easily reach 1,400 degrees centigrade (2,544 degrees Fahrenheit).

• Communications. This is probably the most guarded area of technology being studied, and apparently, the least advanced. Most development work in this area has been done in the United States, primarily on the shuttle program. Britain and France are studying avionics technology in connection with their respective HOTOL and Hermes shuttle projects.

Probably nowhere is the work on a hypersonic plane more advanced than in the United States. Known as the National Aerospace Plane and financed jointly by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Defense Department, the plane's engines are already being developed by GE and Pratt & Whitney, with projected speeds of up to Mach 25.

Boeing, General Dynamics, Lockheed, McDonnell Douglas and Rockwell have started airframe studies, and contracts for the first flight demonstration aircraft may be ready to sign at the next Paris air show in 1989.

AXEL KRAUSE is the economics correspondent of the International Herald Tribune.

Preparing For Mars

Continued from page 9

has done studies lasting three or four months. U.S. studies in the past have reflected the fact that shuttle flights are limited to seven to 10 days. But with the advent of the proposed space station, where crews will stay aloft longer, and also with increasing interest in manned planetary exploration, he said, "that approach is now changing" in favor of longer term studies similar to those of the Soviets.

The more costly alternative research method is, of course, to put people into space. Here, too, the Soviets have pioneered. Since 1961, they have progressed from two hours in space to an eight-month sojourn.

The two-man crew aboard the Soviet space station Mir is now in the midst of a 10-month tour of duty which is expected to become routine for Mir crews. Also, two cosmonauts are the only humans who have repeated long-duration flights: they made two such flights each and one, Yuri Romanenko, is now aboard Mir for a third.

"The organism 'remembers' weightlessness and during repeat missions adaptation proceeds less painfully," said Tamara Breus, of the Institute of Space Research of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow. Mr. Romanenko has reported having a much easier time adapting to weightlessness than his less experienced crewmate, she said.

The longest any American astronaut has spent in space is just under three months (84 days), on the last Skylab mission in 1973-1974. No women have flown for more than 10 days.

The data the Soviets are accumulating is very, very valuable data. Nobody else is doing it," said Dr. Arnauld E. Nicogossian, director of life sciences for NASA, in Washington.

There is a limited flow of information from the Soviet program. American researchers say, "We talk with them, scientists to scientist. We understand what problems they're studying. We get certain publications," said Dr. Nicogossian. "But to have a working relationship where you can comb through their data, ask the questions, it doesn't happen."

The purpose of the research is to develop countermeasures, such as diets, exercise, fluid-loading, gravity suits and the like, that make it possible for space flyers to stay healthy and keep functioning, both while they are in space and when they return to gravity.

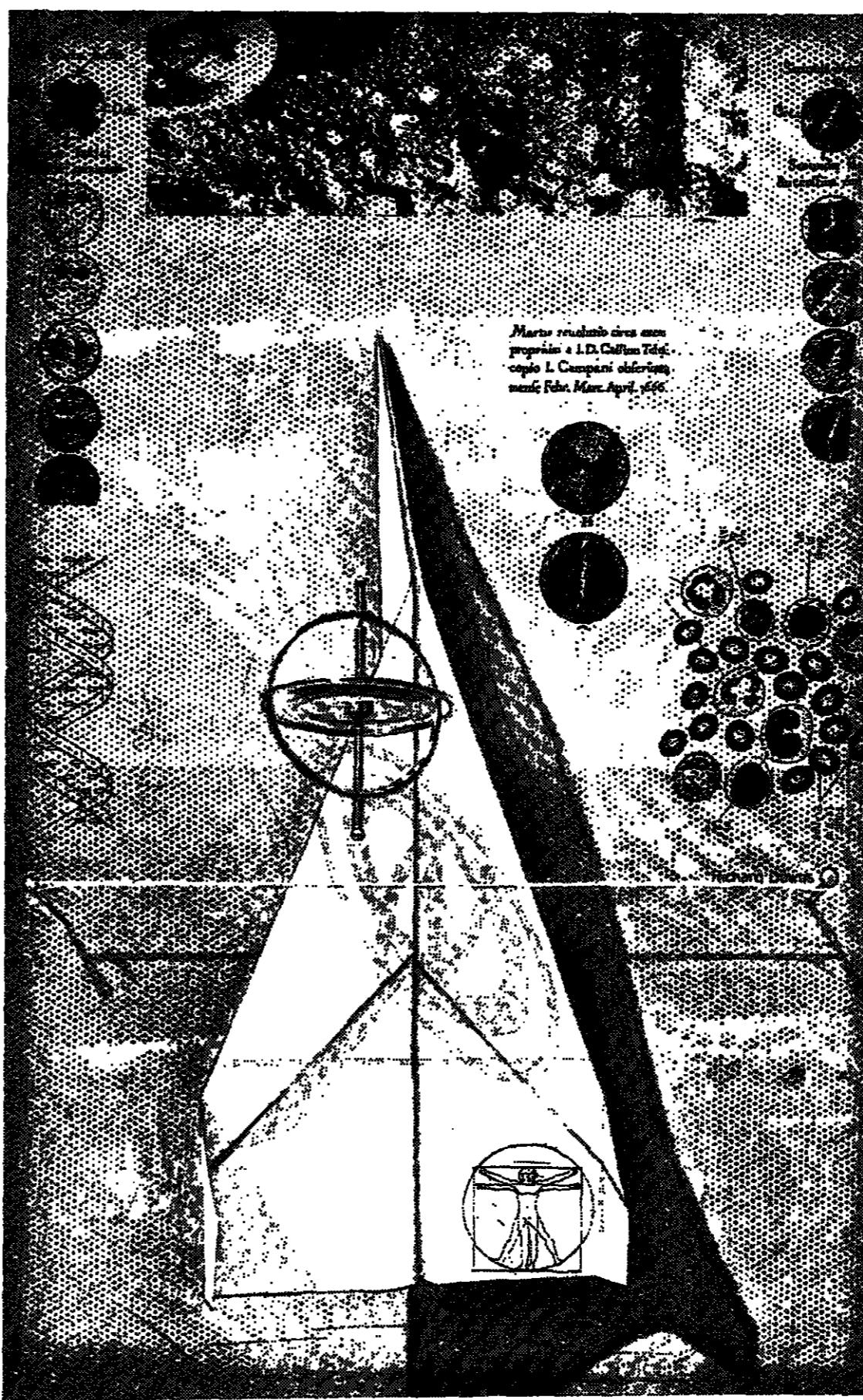
To counteract the muscle deterioration, for example, the Soviets require that their Mir cosmonauts exercise on a treadmill for at least two hours a day, an undertaking that reportedly generates a shroud of sweat.

"It's very uncomfortable," said John Charles, of Johnson Space Center's Space Biomedical Research Institute in Houston. The flyer has to harness himself to the machine to keep from floating off, he said, and the harness creates painful pressure points.

Skeptics within the research community maintain that cosmonauts comply with the exercise mandate "religiously" as long as they are within camera range" of ground controllers, and then skip the rest, Mr. Charles said. "At least, so the story goes."

NASA, with its short-term manned flights, has no such requirements. Shuttle astronauts "usually exercise for about 10 minutes at a time, once or twice during a flight" to test muscles before landing or as recreation, he said.

As for the loss of bone minerals, that presents a serious short-term problem in addition to its effects on bones themselves. "That calcium ends up in your blood and increases the potential for kidney stones, and this could happen



Mir's residents circa 1990: propulsor & I.D. Caffey, Tel Aviv; L. Campani observes, Moscow. Photo: AP Wirephoto

even within hours," said Mr. Charles. No astronaut has yet suffered a kidney stone problem during a mission.

In 1988, the Soviets plan to take a French-built bone scanner machine into orbit to study in-flight changes, according to Dr. Nicogossian. The Soviets currently believe the effect on bones levels off sooner than previously thought, at about three months, he said.

The loss of fluids is caused when, without the drag of gravity to pull them down, the body's blood and other fluids drift into the upper regions where they impinge on key sensors. Informed by these sensors, the brain assumes that the unusually high amount of fluids accumulating in the chest exists throughout the body, so it starts getting rid of them through sweating, urination and other means.

The Soviets and the Americans have both tried applying "negative pressure" that sucks blood back to the legs, Dr. Nicogossian said, and the Soviets have tried replenishing fluids. They have also tried compression suits that are spring loaded so that waist, waist to legs and with stirrups on the feet, to substitute for gravity, he added.

Nicogossian said, and the Soviets have tried replenishing fluids. They have also tried compression suits that are spring loaded so that waist, waist to legs and with stirrups on the feet, to substitute for gravity, he added.

The most famous space affliction is motion sickness.

Something called "sensory conflict" is believed to be the culprit, NASA researchers say. That is, in weightlessness, the internal body programming that controls posture, movement and the like is no longer calibrated to read the signals that are coming in from sensors such as those in the inner ear.

American astronauts have not experienced serious health problems after their relatively short-term flights, but researchers express concern that irreversible changes may occur in the body with prolonged or repeated flights.

Soviet cosmonauts, after long stays

in orbit, are hoisted out of their capsules, sit down a chute and carried in sedan-chairs for days or even weeks before they begin to function normally, according to U.S. specialists.

The long-term effectiveness of certain countermeasures is not clear, in part because the Soviets use several at once rather than separating out the individual effects of any one measure; for ethical reasons they have not provided a control group, where no countermeasures are taken for fear of endangering any cosmonauts, experts say.

One possible alternative to the use of these measures is to create artificial gravity for long space flights, probably by spinning the vehicle. But research in this area is in its infancy. It is a big question mark," Dr. Nicogossian said.

KATHY SAWYER is the space writer for The Washington Post.

U NLIKE the Soviet program, U.S. space development is tied to commercial interests. "There is a pioneering spirit. The Americans know how to invest and how to take risks," he said. "The Soviets have little of that spirit of breaking away and battling for the lead."

But, Mr. Baudry found, the Soviets take a much more philosophical, visionary approach to space. "They have a view of their space program that is very long-term and consistent. The American program revolves around development in the next few years with little of that vision."

Mr. Baudry, 41, has put aside his career as a French Air Force test pilot. His "greatest letdown" was having to land on Earth after eight days in space aboard the Discovery, but he has no immediate plans for more space travel while he works on the development of Europe's space shuttle, Hermes. Yet his perspective, like that of the Soviets, is long-term.

"What will be achieved by 1989 does not interest me. Even 25 years is not as much as half a second in the scheme of things. What is important is to look across millennia," he said. "What will become of man on the planet Earth in the year 3000, 4000, 5000? Will this being that has created the power to destroy his planet have the wisdom to survive? And will we succeed in going beyond our solar system? These are the real questions of our adventure. My interest is in being a small part of the motor that drives the machine in the direction of a natural, logical and positive evolution."

BRIGID PHILLIPS is a journalist based in Paris.

Technology Developments

Sale Furor Spotlights Submarines

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK — As the Soviet Union and the United States race to build the quietest submarines possible, the recent disclosure that a Japanese company sold robot propeller-manufacturing machinery to Moscow has underscored the growing importance of computer control to the weapons industry.

In a thermonuclear war, detection of the telltale noise produced by the propeller of a single lurking missile submarine could prevent the destruction of scores of cities. The sale by the Toshiba Machine Company to Moscow of computer-controlled machinery capable of making especially quiet propellers has, therefore, caused consternation among American military officials and has helped to sour Japanese-American relations.

Details of the technology required for making quiet submarine propellers are among the most tightly classified Defense Department secrets, and a Navy spokesman said Defense Department officials were barred from discussing the subject.

However, an enormous amount of information about screw propellers is in the public domain. In interviews, several marine propeller experts and former submarine officers discussed unclassified aspects of the quiet propeller problem on condition that their identities be withheld.

"It's a safe bet that the Russians have had a good grasp of the principles behind quiet propellers all along," a former commander of a ballistic-missile submarine said, "and they also probably had ways of getting the machinery they needed without help from Toshiba. Where they've lagged has been in the computer programming and software needed to drive these numerically controlled machines."

Most of the surface ships in the United States Navy are driven by complex, controllable-pitch propellers manufactured by the Bird-Johnson Co. using such equipment.

A numerically controlled milling machine is one in which a digital computer, programmed to direct a complex series of mechanical steps, sends numerical coordinates directing the machine's milling head along the paths it must take to remove the required amount of metal from the object it is shaping.

One of the main sources of submarine noise, experts say, is propeller cavitation. A spinning propeller blade cuts through water in much the way an airplane wing does through air. The front surface of the propeller blade, comparable to the upper surface of a wing, creates suction as it speeds through the water, and the suction pulls the propeller (and ship) forward. But above a certain speed, the blade moves too fast for the water touching its front face to catch up, and this creates a vacuum cavity, which may extend in a sheet along most of the blade's surface.

As the cavity sheet separates from the blade, it breaks up into microscopic bubbles that are ordinarily swept away with the flow of water. When the bubbles reach a distance from the blade, where the surrounding water pressure increases to its normal level, the bubbles abruptly collapse. Each collapse makes a small but sharp noise, and the collective effect of these cavitations collapses is a continuous roar audible to enemy sonar detectors.

The roar itself is not the only source of propeller noise. Each of the objects that stick out from a submarine's hull — the sail (superstructure), stabilizing fins, rudder and so forth — creates a turbulent wake distinct from the rest of the water streaming past the vessel. When a propeller blade cuts through one of these

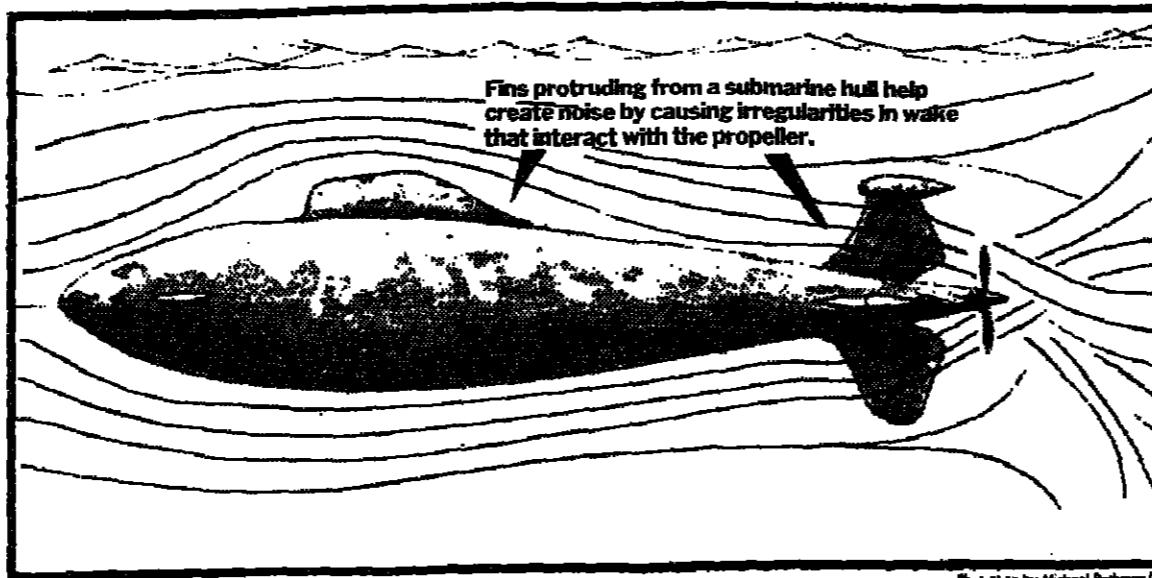


Illustration by Michael Rothman/NYT

turbulent discontinuities in the flow of water, a pulse of sound results; the principle is similar to a jet of air blown through the spinning holes of the disk in a siren. The more blades the propeller has and the faster it is spinning, the higher will be the pitch of the resulting noise.

All propellers cavitate above a maximum speed. Even below this speed, the blade tips, which are moving through water faster than blade roots, may cavitate. A submarine headed across a wide stretch of ocean to its station ordinarily moves at high speed ("transit speed") until it nears its destination, and during this period its propeller cavitation is particularly noisy. Once on station, the submarine slows to a crawl ("patrol speed") to remain as quiet as possible. But even when a submarine is forced to travel comparatively rapidly, the captain tries to keep cavitation and other noises to a minimum.

"Obviously, the prudent submarine commander who must increase speed will take what steps he can to prevent cavitation noise," a former submarine officer said. "One way is to dive as deep as he can."

The onset of cavitation is determined partly by the pressure of water enveloping the spinning blade. The higher the pressure, the faster the blade can spin without tearing loose from the water in contact with it. Since water pressure increases rapidly with depth, a submarine can travel faster while remaining quiet than it does deeply.

The design of the propeller also critically affects the spinning speed at which cavitation sets in. A large-diameter propeller that spins slowly is less prone to cavitation than a small one that spins rapidly, and modern submarine propellers are, therefore, relatively larger; some Soviet propellers are so large their blades extend above the water when a submarine runs on the surface.

A nuclear submarine propeller, cast from bronze in one piece, generally has five or seven blades, and the number of blades affects its sound. The more blades that pass through a given wake discontinuity in a given time interval, the higher will be the pitch (frequency) of the sound. In general, high-frequency sound does not reach as far under water as does low-frequency sound, so a larger number of propeller blades may help defeat an enemy's acoustic detectors.

A particularly important factor in propeller noise is the shape of the leading edge of a propeller blade. In conventional propellers, the blades are more or less symmetrical, and the leading edge slams all at once into any wake discontinuity it encounters, creating a sharp pulse of sound. But in advanced military propellers, the leading edges of blades are swept back — skewed — in somewhat the way the wings of jet airliners are swept. Skewed propeller blades slice across wake discontinuities at sharp angles, and the sound they make is therefore smoother and quieter.

Submarine propellers are also "raked," meaning that their blades are angled back from the shaft rather than perpendicular

to it. The blades are thus prevented from encountering some of the wake discontinuities that create sound.

Among the most important ways of increasing the speed at which a propeller may turn without producing cavitation noise is to eliminate irregularities in the smoothness of its curves, and it is for this that advanced robot milling machines like those made by Toshiba are particularly important, experts say. The slightest ridge, dimple or "pillow" on the face of a propeller blade, invisible to the naked eye, may be enough to trigger the separation of the blade surface from the water in which it is spinning and thereby start cavitation.

A bronze submarine propeller, perhaps measuring some 20 feet in diameter and weighing around 10 tons, is first cast from molten metal, cooled, and inspected for faults. It must then be machined to the exact dimensions specified by computer-assisted engineers who designed it. Finally, it must be perfectly balanced (by removing metal from one or more blades) and tested on a spinning shaft for vibration and other characteristics. These operations are so difficult and time-consuming that the cost of a propeller for a large, modern warship, industry officials say, is about \$1 million.

PROPPELLERS are traditionally finished by hand. Using template gages to check their progress, workers grind metal away from each blade a little at a time until the appropriate template fits perfectly. Ten templates, fitted at equal intervals along the length of each blade, must all fit properly.

But if you've ever worked in a machine shop, you can guess the effect of this, an engineer said. "A worker will grind down the blade at a template point to a perfect fit, but in the blade areas between templates he'll tend not to grind too hard, for fear of taking out too much metal. Invariably, this means too much metal is left between measurement points with a certain amount of bulging or 'pillowing.' A propeller like that will pass all inspections, but it will cavitate at too low a speed."

Other experts said that in any case, Soviet submarines would have become quieter. Submarine noise comes from several sources besides propellers, one source being the vibration of gears, shafts, bearings, pumps and other machinery inside the ship's hull. This kind of noise is customarily reduced by mounting machinery on rubber blocks or otherwise isolating it from the hull. Builders also line hulls with foamed-plastic sound insulation.

"This Toshiba flap is inserting," a former naval officer said, "but I suspect it's just the latest skirmish in our cat-and-mouse game."

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Degradable Plastic Timed to Self-Destruct

By Thomas Netter

GENEVA — Anyone who remembers seeing "The Graduate" may also remember laughing when the word "plastics" summed up a generation's aversion and contempt for the environment while in pursuit of "durable" security.

But these days, the durability of plastics is no longer a laughing matter. Mountains of synthesized polymer trash are growing. Plastic cups, bottles and plastic cutlery litter beaches and roadsides the world over, resisting degradation by water, rain, air or ultraviolet sunrays and micro-organisms. And burning is a solution: many plastics produce putrid, noxious gases when put to the flame.

Slowly, governments and the public are beginning to say, "enough."

This month, Florence banned the sale of plastic food bags and containers. Italy has decreed that all plastics used for nondurable goods must be made degradable by 1989. And as other areas of Europe, as well as the United States begin to react to the mounting scourge of indestructible plastic litter, the plastics manufacturing industry is stepping up its search for a solution.

"Until now, they usually wanted to stress how long plastics last," says Robert Frech, an independent public relations consultant in Geneva who specializes in the chemical and plastic industries, "but that may be changing slowly."

Although photo- or bio-degradable plastics have been available for years, mass marketing has been slow and hampered by drawbacks. About 25 percent of the six-top plastic beer cans yokes now sold in the United States are photo-degradable, industry sources say. And each month, a Toronto firm called Ecoplastics sells about 20 tons of a product called Ecolite that breaks down in ultra-violet light so micro-organisms can do their work.

But many of these products have disadvantages. Ecolite, for example, must be kept indoors to maintain shelf life, while other products such as Plastor developed by a company in Israel are unsuitable for food packages because additives used in manufacturing could spoil food. Companies in Britain and North America are producing degradable plastics that can be destroyed by bacteria or micro-organisms. But in many cases, cost is a negative factor.

One of the more promising developments is about to get full public display in Switzerland. A company formed in 1983, Belland AG, is to formally unveil its new degradable product next month.

Rolf di Belz, the president and majority owner of Belland has invented a plastic product that can be dissolved when sprayed with water mixed with a chemical reagent tailored to specific applications and the uses expected from the material, according to Roman E. Kainz, vice president for corporate develop-

ment in the company's headquarters at Solothurn, Switzerland.

Mr. Kainz says the new product can be used for almost every plastic application — injection molding, profiles, foam, liquid plastic or rigid plastic — everything you can imagine in thermoplastic applications can be made out of Belland plastic.

Mr. Kainz said in an interview that Belland can develop a polymer for an individual client's needs. The plastic is then manufactured through a standard process that is licensed out to manufacturers. Belland does not produce the product itself, Mr. Kainz said. The company has only 60 employees, two-thirds working at Belland's research and development facility in the tiny village of Biberns near Solothurn.

Chemical agents can break down the material in seconds, hours, days or months.

The beauty of Belland plastic, Mr. Kainz says, is that it can be made stable against water, can have a long shelf life, or be used as agricultural film that is exposed to sun, light, water and micro-organisms.

"After the resistant period, you can define the time when it degrades," Mr. Kainz says. "And even this can be installed into the plastic, from seconds, to minutes, hours, days, or months."

The plastic can be programmed, either chemically by adding time reactive agents, or by producing it in such a way that exposure to water or a chemical agent, for example, would begin to break it down.

After the plastic is dissolved, it is broken down in an "environmentally safe" process of biological degradation. A one-year study indicates a 50-percent biological breakdown, and Belland assumes that within two years all residues will disappear. "What we know in using raw materials already tested is that there are no bad effects on the environment, humans, soils or the air," Mr. Kainz says.

THOMAS NETTER is a journalist based in Geneva.

W. Germans Test Digital System

The underlying question: Will people really use the technology?

By Douglas Sutton

HANOVER — The future of telecommunications in West Germany for the moment belongs to around 800 individuals in Mannheim and Stuttgart, in a pilot test that industry executives are confident is the start of a thorough revamping of the telecommunications landscape which will go far beyond West Germany's borders.

The testing, begun in January under the auspices of the West German Federal Post Office, covers two systems for the Integrated Services Digital Network, or ISDN, which combines the complex — multiple telecom services running simultaneously — with the simple: all via conventional telephone lines.

For the moment, two companies in particular are awaiting the Bundespost's extremely critical evaluation. They are Siemens with its Electronic Digital Switching System or EWSD used in Mannheim, and Standard Elektrik Lorenz (SEL), whose System-12 was put through its paces in Stuttgart.

But other West German firms, such as Telefona, ANT, DeTeWe, and Nixdorf, as well as foreign companies will be watching the Bundespost's appraisal. It is not just a question of the billions of dollars' worth of research and development costs already invested, but also on the line are the strategies that telecom firms have begun to draft for ISDN's future.

The chief question in the pilot testing concerns is not just the technical side of ISDN. Everybody agrees digital communications is the technology of the future," said Rainer Mueller, a Siemens engineer and marketing manager. "What is also at stake is the question of user acceptance. Will the businessman and private household really use the multiple services offered under ISDN? This is, after all, the real test."

Industry officials agree that the question is one of educating the public, particularly the private householder, who might not immediately know what to do with ISDN.

At the office equipment, communications and information technology fair CeBIT in Hanover last March, companies tried to educate potential customers on the uses of 144 kbit/s. This is the sum of two 64-kbit/s channels for the simultaneous transmission of voice, text, data, and still images, combined with a third 16-kbit/s channel for coordinating and controlling these services.

In its display, Siemens linked a travel bureau, an architect's office, a bank and a private household, all variously equipped with telephone, telefax and telescop equipment, computer terminals and normal TV sets. It showed them, hypothetically, going about daily business using the gadgetry simultaneously.

In the real-life testing in Mannheim and Stuttgart, the exacting standards of the Bundespost, meanwhile, were the most immediate hurdles. Mr. Mueller said that during the year-long period in which the Siemens and SEL systems were being tested, the post office had



A technician at Standard Elektrik Lorenz laboratories inspects a component of System 12, the digital switching hardware being tested in Stuttgart.

set a limit permitting only a couple of minutes of any kind of disruption in the ISDN services.

West Germany is not alone, of course, in starting to test the ISDN waters. The list of countries launching or planning pilot projects in various forms of digital telecom technology in the near future includes Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain, and the United States.

The West German project is the newest phase in the Bundespost's preparation to introduce glass fiber-based broadband transmission systems starting in the early 1990s.

Beyond this, the West Germans hope to prove that though the applications may be complex, ISDN-compatible systems, at least in terms of the 64-kbit/s channels, would be relatively easy to install as they replace the older analogue switching network.

Theodor Irner, an engineer at the Geneva-based International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT), points out that, given the worldwide acceptance of clearly defined technical standards, ISDN networks could find widespread ready acceptance.

"As paradoxical as it sounds, developing countries which are now just starting to develop their networks could have an extraordinary interest in digital technology," Mr. Irner told the West German engineering association VDI publication Magazin.

He said that developing countries could sooner apply digital technology over a broader region than could the large industrial nations that were still operating analogue technology.

Siemens believes its EWSD system, which according to Mr. Mueller requires about 2 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.1 billion) in research and development costs, has an advantage under the international standards for digital switching networks laid down by the CCITT.

Most recently Siemens concluded a sale of four EWSD units with a total of 43,000 con-

nections to Portugal. So far Siemens has sold its EWSD system to 52 telephone companies in 26 countries, for a total of 6.7 million telephone hookups.

In view of the tremendous up-front development costs companies need such sales to get their money back.

A Siemens executive estimated that the company needed a sales turnover of at least 10 billion Deutsche marks to recoup EWSD research and development costs. A board member, Hans Baum, said that Siemens needs a 15 percent share of the world market to preserve its ability to compete.

With such companies as AT&T, Northern Telecom, Japan's NEC, and Ericsson also developing and selling digital switching technology, many firms have begun to ponder whether they might have to join forces to survive. This was one of the chief topics discussed by industry executives at a world telecom symposium during the CeBIT exhibition.

At that forum hosted by the weekly Wirtschaftswoche magazine, Mr. Baum said that there was a distortion of the market stemming from large mergers.

He also said that, while German cartel law restricted firms from gaining too much of a share of the domestic market — Siemens is under fire for its 45 percent share in West Germany — the competition was under no such restriction. He cited as one example Alcatel's 85 percent share of the French telecommunications market.

Still, Mr. Baum was confident about the future prospects opened by the ISDN development. He said the Europeans were now in a position to gain territory worldwide in the telecommunications field, but warned that there would first have to be agreement on unified standards.

DOUGLAS SUTTON is an editor at the German Press Agency (DPA) in Hamburg.

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'Networking' From Home

By Sherry Buchanan

LONDON — Technology has freed us from having to work in an office. Yet, most of us still do. Most companies do not want to lose control over their staff or take the trouble to reorganize. And many business transactions require team work.

But experts agree that personal computers and computer links mean that more people in certain types of jobs will be able to work from home and will do so productively. Whether they will want to is another question. Not everybody can cut out to work in quasi-isolation, and people worry about the career implications of being home-bound: Out of sight, out of mind?

According to a survey of experts by the British Department of Trade and Industry, one quarter of the respondents said that by 1995, 10 percent to 15 percent of the British labor force would work from home and that 20 percent would work from home by 2010.

"Office Workstations in the Home" (National Academy Press, USA) looks at six case studies where staff worked from home and argues that there were 20 percent to 50 percent productivity gains.

Some companies such as Blue Cross-Blue Shield, British Telecom, ICL, the British computer group, Rank-Xerox, the European headquarters of the U.S. office equipment company, and F. International Ltd., the British software consultants, are already encouraging some people to work from home and setting them up with the necessary computer links to communicate with each other and their boss. But, because of the perceived negative career implications, few men still take up the offer. Out of ICL's 280 off-site workers, 93 percent are men. Out of F. International's 7,000 home workers, 97 percent are women. Both companies started letting people work from home before the age of the personal computer to enable women to combine career and family.

ICL tries to recruit more men by offering good promotion possibilities. In ICL's book, being an off-site worker does not mean that you cannot become a manager if you want to. For example, Diana Hill, who started out as a programmer with ICL, now manages 170 off-site workers. Like them she works from home and they have regular meetings at ICL offices.

Three years ago, Rank-Xerox decided to let a few of their staff members work from home. Senior management devised the project at a time when the company was trying to cut costs. By letting 54 people become "networkers," Rank-Xerox sought to retain people with certain skills but

managed to cut costs by offering them contracts that guaranteed them 100 days worth of work with the company. For the rest of the time, they were on their own.

Part of the Rank-Xerox deal was to lend networkers the computer equipment and software they needed for their specific job.

One networker, David Butler, who was a systems director with the company, started his own company, Artificial Intelligence Ltd., which now has an annual turnover of £2 million (\$3.26 million).

Another worker put out the in-house magazine from home.

"I wanted to do my own thing; I had done my corporate bit," said Rosemary Vaux, who started working three and a half years ago from her spare bedroom in a cottage in Buckinghamshire. Her company, Ravenstone Public Relations, now handles other corporate accounts, and her husband, who worked as a television broadcasting engineer, has joined the company full time and looks after the production side.

"The technology is the crux; that is what makes it all happen," she said.

Some home-bound workers find it difficult to deal with isolation and loneliness. Others cannot separate home from work and find themselves doing house chores when they should be working. Managers recruiting people to work at home try to be selective.

"Not everybody can work at home, so we spend a lot of time on interviewing," said Diana Hill, general manager of CPS Professional Services, a division of ICL, which produces software packages. "We are looking for self-motivated individuals. We try to find in their background projects they have accomplished on their own."

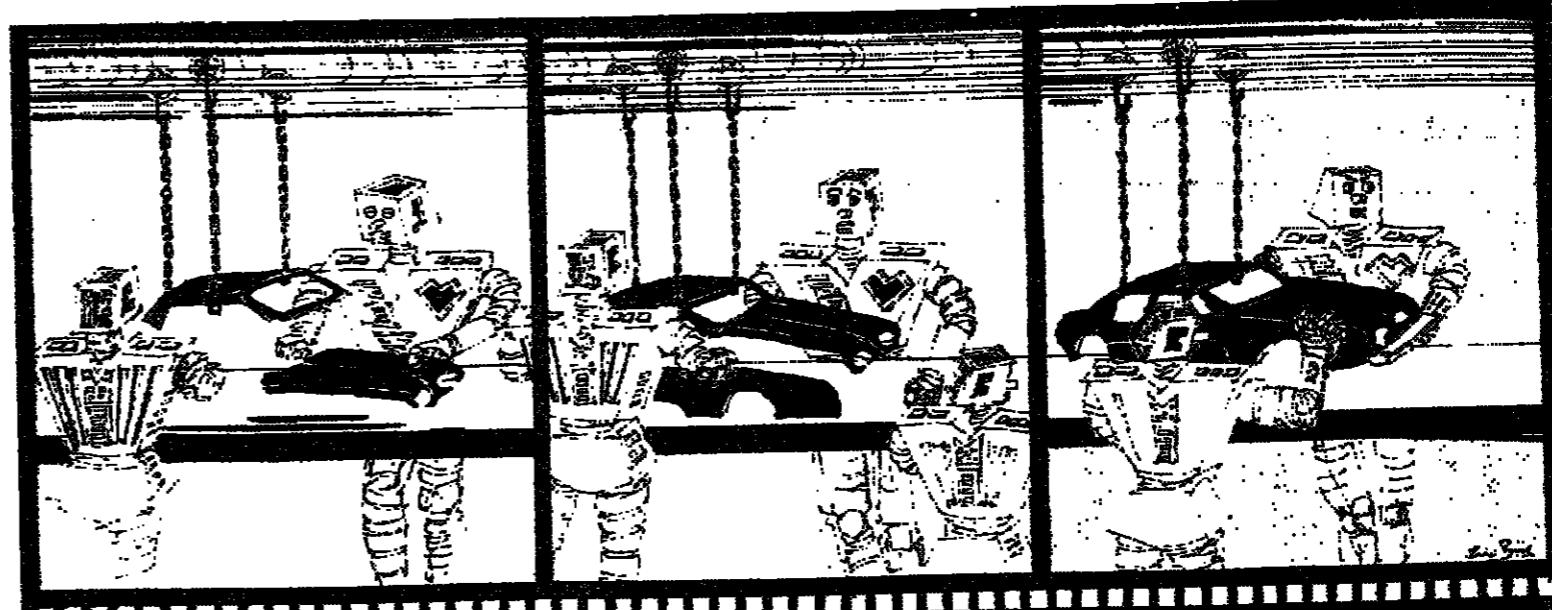
Some women quit because they could not cope with both children and job at home. One CPS bit of advice is to hire help for the children.

For the individualistically minded, working from home can help relations with the boss.

For the boss, on the other hand, it means devising more formal controls and maintaining constant communication.

"We have to get to know our staff very well," said Mrs. Hill. "Without being intrusive, we have to be aware of some of their personal circumstances because they are much more likely to be affected by them."

SHERRY BUCHANAN writes the International Manager column for the International Herald Tribune.



Eric Trice

Humanizing Factory of the Future

By Juris Kaza

TROLLHATTAN, Sweden — For Sweden's highly innovative automobile industry, the manufacturing system of the future will be built on a lesson drawn from the past: The human factor is the key to performance.

Anders Svensson, a behavioral scientist working at Saab-Scania's main passenger car assembly plant, said that the most important element in auto production, whether highly automated or not, is a stable base of experienced and motivated employees.

When production technology begins to dehumanize or frighten people, it defeats its own purpose.

"You have a lot of high-tech car plants in the world that are not successful," he said. "In the next car plant generation, we will probably take a small step backwards in terms of technology."

Saab's facility at Trollhattan, near Sweden's west coast, is a giant complex producing over 60,000 Saabs a year, or nearly half the company's annual production. It boasts production equipment from Japan, France, West Germany and Sweden, including Asea robots that pike inside car bodies, spot-welding them in bursts of missing sparks. The robots do work that was once done by human workers. Painting and body-part pressing is also almost wholly automated.

There is no single assembly line in Trollhattan but a series of "minilines" separated by buffer zones, where partly assembled vehicles wait to be passed from one work team to another.

"Carriers" bearing parts or whole subassemblies silently glide along passages between robot lines and work areas to computer-selected destinations. They stop smoothly when one of the soft bumpers detects a human standing in the way.

Trollhattan, and rival Volvo's plants at Kalmar and Torslunda, near Gothenburg, are the state of the art of Sweden's auto industry. But they will not be for long. Both companies are investing billions of kronor in a new generation of assembly plants at Uddevalla for Volvo and at Malmö, on the southern tip of Sweden, for

Saab. These plants are scheduled to be fully operational in the early 1990s.

Both facilities are to be built on the sites of abandoned shipyards, the mute remnants of Sweden's once-powerful shipbuilding industry.

Despite the extensive use of robotics, computer-assisted design and automated process control, the buzz words for future auto production methods in Sweden are "sociotechnology" and "job design," rather than the jargon of computer hardware and high technology.

"There is a widespread misunderstanding about the role of technology in our future factories," said Bert Jonsson, AB Volvo's vice president for human resources.

"There is a part of the manufacturing process that can be automated, such as the pressing of sheet steel, the making of motor blocks, transmissions, as well as painting and body welding. All these can be and all these are automated. But there is a part of production — the final assembly — which no one has automated and which won't be automated in the foreseeable future."

Volvo officials say that the future of the Swedish auto industry depends on innovations in the quality of work rather than the physical and technical processes involved, and their counterparts at Saab agree.

"The 'big bang' of high technology gives you a choice," said Mr. Svensson of Saab. "You can use your people just to load the automated machines, or you can use the operator's intelligence as far as possible. One way is to integrate the tasks around the direct assembly process, such as planning, materials handling and administration."

Saab has evolved an 8- to 10-member team system for its car assembly plants based on job rotation and considerable autonomy by each team in setting routines and objectives. Computerized process control has been decentralized, with each miniline controlled by its own computer, which one or several members of the respective production team are able to maintain and program.

Volvo's innovations in production are synonymous with the plant it opened in 1974 in Kalmar, on the east

coast of Sweden. Kalmar pioneered the use of teams and the breakdown of the assembly line into work areas, with cars moving along on carriers. Because it started its innovations all at once, Kalmar got more international publicity than the evolution of similar methods in Saab.

At their future plants, however, Saab and Volvo will be taking different paths in the development of work environments. Volvo's Uddevalla plant will actually consist of six workshops, each staffed by around 100 workers that will be responsible for the complete assembly of individual cars from start to finish.

EACH shop will also be its own profit center, with workers' compensation packages including some form of incentive for improving productivity. Several teams may work side by side, but each will start with a "kit" of parts and finish its work by driving or rolling away a new car, according to Mr. Jonsson.

Exact plans for the working environment at Uddevalla are incomplete and are being developed by a small-scale experimental workshop near the future site that is training future employees.

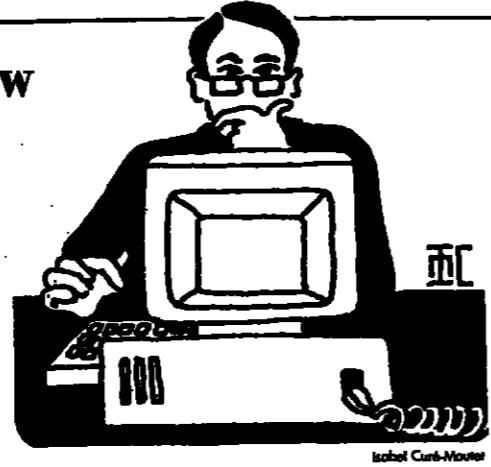
Volvo officials say that the Rolls-Royce, widely considered as the world's finest car, is hand assembled, and the new facility at Uddevalla may try to create the atmosphere of a craftsman's workshop while maintaining the speed and efficiency to produce up to 80,000 cars per year on two shifts.

At Saab, Mr. Svensson indicated that the new Malmö plant will probably run along the same lines — "a matrix of work teams" — as Trollhattan.

The main problem will be to arrange work so as to stimulate, challenge, educate and retain skilled workers, he said. A 10 percent or 12 percent turnover per year, with its loss of skills, can be just as damaging to Saab as a breakdown of a highly complex automated production line.

JURIS KAZA, a journalist based in Stockholm, contributes regularly to the International Herald Tribune.

PS-2 Gets Mixed Review



Isabel Carl-Moser

For the manufacture of herbicides we have the best partner of all: mother nature.

BASF
Innovations in chemistry

One of the aims of agrochemical research is to achieve a good action using as little active ingredient as possible.

BASF research workers have succeeded in developing certain phytohormone herbicides which almost halve the amount needed for weed control without any loss in effectiveness.

The key to this success is provided by nature — by natural raw materials and the biotechnological processing of them.

Maize, potatoes and cereals yield glucose, which in turn is converted by lactic acid bacteria into lactic acid.

This is the building block for the specific manufacture of the biologically active component in certain phytohormone herbicides.

This biotechnological stage is followed by the manufacture of the end product by conventional chemical processes.

The active ingredients applied so far are compounds which consist of active and inactive components, or what scientists call dextrorotatory and levorotatory

molecules. Now for the first time biotechnology has made it possible to isolate and produce those molecules which are responsible for the herbicidal action.

The result: the amount of phytohormone herbicide applied to the field can be almost halved.

This advance means that the quantities stored and applied are smaller and that use can be made of naturally replenished raw materials.

This achievement is an example of how biotechnology dovetails with chemistry.

BASF is convinced this is where the future lies and is backing its conviction to the full.

To translate scientific knowledge to an industrial scale is one of the most challenging tasks of our times.

BASF research for agriculture: new ideas reveal new perspectives.

Photomicrograph of lactic acid bacteria under polarized light.

BASF Aktiengesellschaft · D-6700 Ludwigshafen

BASF

Technology At Home

Beyond Swatch, Swiss Innovating

By Thomas Netter

GENEVA — Ever since the mass-produced, multicolored Swatch sparked a revival of the Swiss watchmaking industry, Swiss watchmakers have been producing more and more watches that have less and less to do with just telling you the time.

Using the Swatch and its roaring success as a model and, perhaps, an inspiration, many watch manufacturers from Geneva to the Jura have gone beyond the original mass-produced, plastic-molded cases, rainbow-colored, scented wristbands and multi-colored designer dials that mark the Swatch and Swatch-clones.

Some watches like Tissot's "Rock-watch" are just that, made of a piece of granite. Others, like "Le Clip," created by an entrepreneur named Michel Jordi last year, stick to the plastic and color formula and clip on just about anything.

"Flik-Flak," created by watchmaker ETA of Biel/Bienne comes in 10 "child pleasing colors" and a cardboard clock that helps children learn to tell time through the use of hands on the watch named Flik and Flak.

Undaunted by Le Clip, Swatch has struck back with its "Swissbee," a watch on a large plastic paper-clip holder intended to be more chic than Le Clip's clothespin type design.

But all this is mostly in the realm of inexpensive fashion accessories, nov-



Avalanche watch.

ties to be worn in different colors and different outfits, which is exactly what they are intended for — with the underlying tendency to be sold in greater and diverse styles and colors like shoes or hats.

But technology has also gone beyond fashion.

Perhaps the most interesting and ambitious gadgets to emerge this year are the "Two-Timer" and "Pop-Recco." One saves time, and the other can help save lives.

Pop-Recco is designed to help locate people buried by avalanches. The joint effort of Swatch and a Swedish firm, RECCO A.B. of Stockholm, is basically a Swatch that clips onto a small transmitter case worn on the wrist or on a strap around the arm.

The Two-Timer, in nine varying "unisex" styles and colors costs 100 Swiss francs.

Pop-Recco works with a receiver manufactured by RECCO that has been lent or leased to 17 ski resorts and rescue services in Switzerland, eight in France, eight in Austria and two in Italy. If a person is buried in the snow, the Pop-Recco reflects the signal emitted by rescue helicopters searching the area.

The system saved at least one life last winter, according to Daniel Koch of ETA S.A. in Grenchen, where the Pop-Recco is made. The watch, in different, high-visibility colors, sells for 75 Swiss francs (about \$50). The Recco System, as the receiver is called, is not for sale. Mr. Koch says.

Tissot's "Two-Timer," the time-saver, is more mundane, but has nevertheless been hailed as revolutionary in its production method. The Two-Timer dispenses with a step in the production of the watches that involves separate manufacture of the platinum and casing for the movement.

Aside from its nontraditional blending of an analogue dial face and digital time, date and day readout, the Two-Timer's most thought-provoking element is the insertion of the watch's moving parts into a stamped case. Francois Niklas of Tissot, a research and development specialist, said that this process cuts the number of parts used by 10 percent and more importantly, saves from 30 percent to 35 percent of the manufacturing cost.

The Two-Timer is made by the Tissot brand of the SMH group, or Swiss Society for Microelectronics and

Watchmaking Industries, Ltd. SMH is the hybrid of the 1983 merger of the giant ASUAG and SSIH groups under a rescue package arranged by Swiss banks amid sale losses and price cutting by cheaper, non-Swiss rivals profiting from the electronic watch boom.

The Two-Timer, in nine varying "unisex" styles and colors costs 100 Swiss francs.

Innovation does not stop there. This month the "Wind-Watch," invented by Jean-Martin Rufer and manufactured by Guy Catlin of Breteilux, goes on sale for 100 Swiss francs, and will allow wind-surfers to gauge the wind speed on land or surfboard. Waterproof and in high-visibility colors, the watch is worn on the neck on a cord.

All these watches are in the low-price range and have resulted from a deep structural change in the Swiss watchmaking industry that saw employment plummet from 90,000 in the 1970s to 32,000 in 1985. Labor-intensive manufacture of movements has in many cases been replaced by machines and, according to the most recent survey published by the Union Bank of Switzerland, a majority of watchmakers regard their future earning power prospects as favorable to satisfactory.

With 10 percent of world market volume in non-centrally planned economies and 45 percent of the value, Switzerland remains the world's leading exporter.



Inspired by the moon landings, George Daniels, above, created the "Space Traveler's Watch" with old-fashioned technology, his hands. The \$330,000 watch, shown in Basel in April, displays solar and sidereal time, which is based on the rotation of Earth in relation to the stars.

**Toasting Tokyo: A Bread Machine**

FOR those who have spent hours kneading dough, only to see it shrivel in the oven, Japanese companies are selling an automatic fresh bread machine. Pour water, dry yeast and flour into the top, switch it on and the machine mixes the dough, kneads it and bakes it. Up to four hours later, a fresh loaf appears.

The popularity of the machines, which sell for about 35,000 yen (\$240), has delighted the companies. Reuters reports from Tokyo: Matsushita Electric sold 150,000 of the small, square machines in the three months after it launched the product in March.

Matsushita plans to double its output of the bread machines to 100,000 sets a month. Funai Electric, an Osaka-based home appliance maker, has sold 36,000 sets since March. Toshiba, Hitachi and Sanyo two weeks ago announced plans to market similar machines.

Matsushita has no immediate export plans, but Funai plans to sell the machines in the United States and Europe by the end of the year.

PC Price Watch

PERSONAL-computer prices in the United States are heading down again. It happens every spring. But is it a good time to buy?

T.R. Reid and Michael Schrage, The Washington Post's computer watchers, are not so sure. They report that prices for IBM-PC and -XT and clones are falling fast. But they point out that the sharp drop — \$200 to \$500 for various models of MS-DOS machines — began right after IBM launched its new line. They note that the PS2 (or at least the Models 50, 60 and 80) has made MS-DOS computers obsolete.

A compromise: Some existing MS-DOS computers based on the 80286 microprocessor (IBM PC-AT or Kaypro 286) or the 80386 (Compaq Desktop 386) will be able to use the new operating system and may run some of the software.

By Beth Karlin

WASHINGTON — Just when you thought you had the very latest in audio-video equipment, you're hopelessly out of date. At least that's what consumer electronics companies want you to believe.

Hot on the heels of the enormous success of audio compact discs, manufacturers now are pushing compact disc video (CDV) as the latest must-have product.

The new CDVs are five-inch (12-centimeter) platters that combine short "video-clips" with music. Two types of players have been developed to handle the CDVs. One works only with the five-inch discs, while the other "combi-player" also handles two bigger discs that feature full-length movies and concerts.

BETH KARLIN, a journalist based in Washington, specializes in technology. **CHRISTINE CHAPMAN** is a journalist based in Tokyo.

CDVs were introduced at the Consumer Electronics Show in Chicago in early June. Pioneer began shipping the first products in June, with a European launch planned for fall. Others, including Hitachi, Philips, Toshiba and Yamaha, plan to start selling their products later this year or early next year.

The five-inch version is best suited to MTV-style video and, not surprisingly, is aimed at the youth market.

Combi-players, meanwhile, represent an attempt to revive an existing technology — laser discs — that never really got off the ground in the United States and Europe.

"It's old wine in a new bottle," said David Rosen, director of electronic entertainment for Link Resources, a market research firm. This format, popular in Japan, initially failed elsewhere in face of stiff competition from video cassette recorders (VCRs), which use

erasable tapes that can be recorded over and over, while laser disc players cannot record.

Electronics companies are focusing on the more versatile combi-players. Pioneer, for example, has no immediate plans to introduce a dedicated five-inch player.

The marketing pitch is aimed at connoisseurs who want a complete home entertainment system, including both VCR for recording and combi-player for classics. "It's for the consumer looking for the best in sight and sound," said Michael Fidler, marketing vice president for Pioneer Electronics (U.S.A.) Inc.

John Messerschmitt, who spearheaded CDV development at North American Philips and is one of the leading proponents of laser disc technology, believes that as many as 700,000 players could be purchased next year.

"The price will come down," he said. "And the units and discs will get better and better."

But some analysts wonder whether there is a large market for these products, particularly the five-inch model. "The audio portion of the video clips run four times longer than the video," one industry observer pointed out.

"It's hard to understand why anyone would pay \$500 to see just a short video clip."

And some consumer electronics companies still have reservations. Sony, for example, showed a prototype in Chicago, but reportedly is still not firmly committed to CDVs.

"The key will be in the availability of discs," said Mr. Elrich of Video Review. "It's a software-driven market."

At present, there are about 2,000 titles available on 12-inch laser discs and a few hundred eight-inch laser discs featuring concert and full-length movies.

Capitol, CBS, Polygram and Warner/Electra and other record producers say they are committed to the CDV concept. They plan to introduce more than 250 different five-inch discs between now and Christmas. The video clips will cost between \$6 and \$8 to start.

Record companies, meanwhile, are stepping up production of laser disc movies and concerts, especially classics. "Videos are becoming collectibles," Mr. Rosen said.

Movie companies also are excited about the resurrection of laser discs via combi-players.

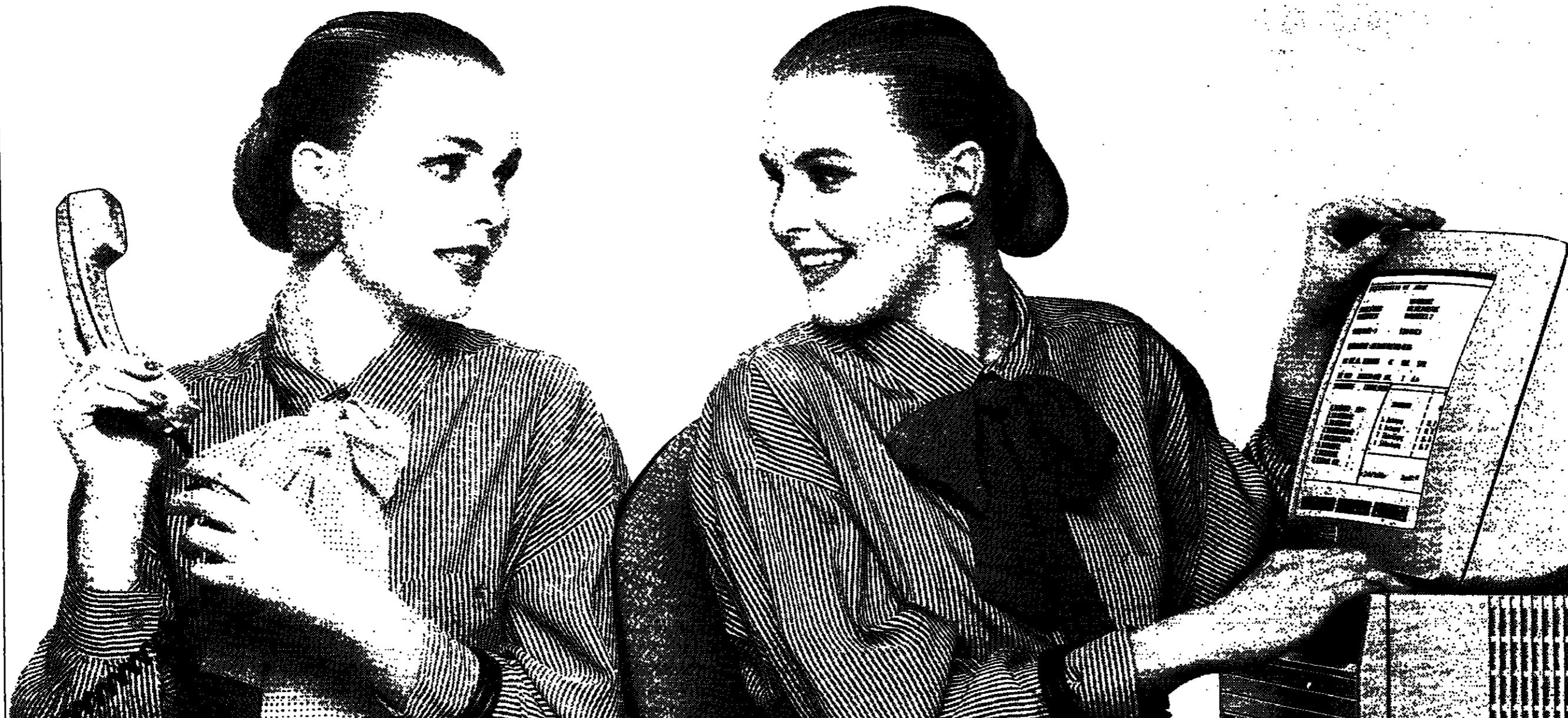
Laser discs are much harder to pirate than VCRs.

TOKYO — The CLD, or compact laser disc combination player, was introduced in Japan on June 1, priced at 148,000 yen (\$1,050) or about \$250 more than the cost in the United States, Christine Chapman reports.

A Pioneer spokesman said the differential reflects "strategic reasons" and a "different market situation."

Hajime Uchida, manager of the European section of Pioneer's international marketing division, said the European version will use a different color system than the U.S. and Japanese models. "We must make small changes in the system to fit their specifications," he said.

To achieve a finer, clearer picture, more horizontal lines have been added. A super-refined digital recording is produced by doubling the filter capacity to achieve a higher frequency and less "jitter and noise," according to Pioneer, which credits its "sharp-eyed semiconductor laser."

Nixdorf turns DP and telecommunications into twins

Until now, they were not even related. But through the medium of the Nixdorf Digital PABX System 8818, EDP and telecommunications become part of an integrated in-house information system which permits simultaneous transmission of speech, data, text, and graphics over a single telephone line.

The individual workstation can now be equipped with all of the information and communications components. The result is

up-to-the-minute information, greater flexibility, and increased productivity.

The system is future-proof. In time, it will become part of the international ISDN network. It should come as no surprise that Nixdorf is at the forefront of this important development: One of the first operational digital PABX units in the world was invented by us.

So don't let artificial restraints on your vital information flow hold you back. Pick up your

now obsolete telephone, and call us for a PABX System 8818.

Nixdorf is a computer company. But more than that, we are a telecommunications company which is geared for a future in which computers and telecommunications will be fully integrated.

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West Germany, Tel. 5251/506130

NIXDORF
COMPUTER

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Akzo NV Agrees to Buy Stauffer Unit From ICIBy Ronald van de Krol
Special to the Herald Tribune

ARNHEM, The Netherlands — Akzo NV, the Dutch chemical and man-made fibers group, said Monday that it had agreed to buy Stauffer Chemical Co.'s specialty chemicals business from Imperial Chemical Industries PLC of Britain for \$625 million.

Daihatsu Motor Asks Official Aid In Polish Deal*The Associated Press*

TOKYO — Four Japanese companies, led by Daihatsu Motor Co., have asked the government to support a Polish auto manufacturing project that reportedly would cost 100 billion yen (\$704 million), the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Monday.

MTI said it told the group that support would be difficult because creditor countries have not decided what to do about Poland's \$33.5 billion foreign debt. The group includes three trading firms, Mitsui & Co., C. Itoh & Co. and Sumitomo Corp.

The Nihon Keizai newspaper reported Sunday that under an agreement to be signed later this year, Poland's national automaker, FSO, is to assemble 3,000 of Daihatsu's compact cars a year beginning in 1988.

Later, the Japanese government would supply loans to build an integrated automobile plant capable of producing 120,000 cars a year beginning in 1992, Nihon Keizai said.

The transaction, to be completed next month, marks the third time that all or part of U.S.-based Stauffer has changed hands since December.

Unilever, the British-Dutch food and consumer products group, acquired Stauffer as part of its \$3.1 billion takeover of Chesebrough-Pond's Inc., the U.S.-based pharmaceuticals group, in late 1986.

Earlier this month, Unilever re-couped more than half of the Chesebrough-Pond price by selling Stauffer to ICI for \$1.69 billion.

ICI made clear that it was buying Stauffer for its herbicides and other agrochemicals, and would sell the specialty chemicals division.

Akzo said it acquisition would expand its presence on the U.S. market, add to its range of specialty chemicals worldwide and boost research activities.

Stauffer's specialty products include high-performance lubricants, flame retardants and catalysts.

An Akzo spokesman said Stauffer's specialty chemicals business had consolidated revenue of \$25 million in 1986, plus a 50 percent share in joint ventures with total revenue of \$135 million.

The Stauffer division has a research center and six production plants in the United States, as well as activities in France, Japan, Argentina, West Germany, Belgium, Brazil, Australia and Canada.

Akzo's own chemical product division, which includes basic and specialty chemicals, accounted for about a quarter of last year's group revenue of 15.6 billion guilders (\$7.6 billion at current rates).

In March, Akzo's chairman, Aarne Louon, said the company aimed to raise its level of U.S. investment to at least 20 percent of total assets.

The Akzo spokesman said the Stauffer takeover would raise U.S. assets to 19 percent.

Marriott, Pritzkers Said to Pursue Allegis BuyoutBy Sharon Warren Walsh
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Marriott Corp. and Chicago's Pritzker family have been pursuing a joint buyout of Allegis Corp., the parent company of United Airlines, Hertz Corp. and the Westin and Hilton International hotel chains, according to sources close to the negotiations.

If they succeeded, the two interests would likely to divide the Westin and Hilton International properties between them and sell off the airline and the car rental company, according to financial sources. Marriott is a hotels and foods group, and the Pritzkers own Hyatt Hotels Corp.

The cost of such a takeover has been estimated by analysts at about \$7 billion. By buying all of Allegis and selling off the non-hotel properties, Marriott and the Pritzkers would probably get the hotels for a better price than by bidding for the hotels separately, sources said.

The board of Allegis, which formerly was UAL Inc., said on June 10 that it planned to sell the company's rental car and hotel subsidiaries.

Terry Sowers, a spokesman for Marriott, said Monday: "We are currently having no discussions regarding Allegis."

But he said that, "under the proper circumstances" Marriott would be interested in acquiring the travel conglomerate's hotel business.

Mr. Sowers would not say whether Marriott had talked in the past with Pritzker representatives about Allegis.

A large number of buyers, including Hilton

Hotels Corp., which is unrelated to Hilton International, and Japanese and British groups, are said to be interested in Allegis' hotel chains.

Analysis have estimated that the two chains, which have been consistently profitable, are currently worth about \$2 billion.

Both Hilton International and Westin are valuable for their real estate as well as for their hotels.

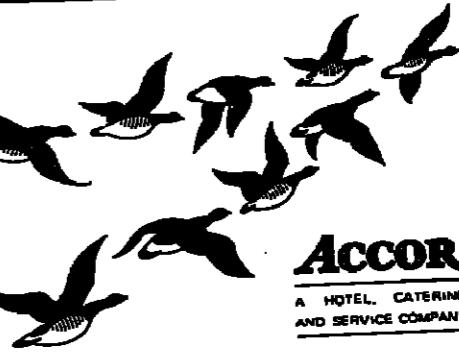
Donald Trump, a New York real estate developer who owns a small amount of Allegis stock, has reportedly said that New York's Westin Plaza alone would be worth \$750 million if it were turned into condominiums.

Marriott, which has 13 hotels outside the United States, has long been interested in expanding its international presence. Industry sources have said that the Westin hotels in Japan, Canada and Hawaii are of particular interest to Marriott.

Marriott currently owns more than 200 hotels and resorts, while Hyatt Hotels Corp. operates 80 hotels in the United States, Canada and the Caribbean. Hyatt International, a separate company, and its subsidiaries operate 41 hotels in 25 other countries.

Allegis Corp. became a diversified travel services company under Richard J. Ferris, who was forced to resign as chairman on June 9. The company's new chairman is Frank A. Olson, former chairman of Hertz Corp.

The Allegis board has said it hopes to sell off the parts of the company in a way that would maximize the company's value to shareholders. Mr. Ferris had opposed splitting up the conglomerate.



DISTRIBUTION OF FREE STOCK PURCHASE WARRANTS

On June 22, 1987, the Board of Directors of Accor voted to distribute to Company shareholders one free subscription warrant for each share held. Ten warrants give right to subscribe to one ACCOR share at the price of F.Fr. 625 before November 30, 1989 or F.Fr. 700 between December 1, 1989 and November 30, 1990. The warrants have received the visa (No. 87-218) of the French Stock Exchange Commission (Commission des Opérations de Bourse) and will be listed on the Paris Bourse.

Until November 30, 1990, new shareholders through exercise of 1985 C warrants held or through conversion of the French Francs 1983 convertible debentures or the U.S. dollar 1984 convertible debentures are eligible for the free warrant.

After November 30, 1990, the rates of conversion of debentures into shares will be adjusted.

This free issue is a consequence of the recent strengthening of Accor's shareholders' equity and should give both actual and potential shareholders a better opportunity to participate in Accor's expansion, while providing additional funds to finance the company's growth.

Today Accor is one of the world leaders in the hotel and restaurant industries with 600 hotels and more than 70,000 rooms, and 2,000 restaurants in 60 countries. The Group is also the world's leading issuer of service vouchers.

ACCOR, a world of new perspectives.

We are pleased to announce
the election of

EUGENE J. SULLIVAN

as a member of our
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**DCNY CORP.
DISCOUNT CORPORATION
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58 Pine Street, New York, N.Y. 10005

Japan Airport Chief Rebukes Foreign Firms*Reuters*

OSAKA, Japan — The president of Kansai International Airport Co. berated foreign companies Monday for not trying hard enough to win contracts for the \$8 billion construction project, which is a source of friction between Japan and its trading partners.

"Whether Americans are putting enough effort into entering the Japanese market" is "doubtful," Yoshiro Takeuchi said in an interview.

Several countries, led by the United States, have charged the government and the airport authority with shutting them out of the lucrative project near Osaka, which is to be completed in 1993.

But Mr. Takeuchi said it was up to foreign companies to adapt to

Japanese markets. "They should not expect Japan to change to meet their demands," he said.

"The Japanese put forth a lot of effort in trying to export," he added. "They strive hard to overcome language culture and other differences."

"But foreign companies did not seem to put as much effort into penetrating the Japanese market," he said. "Some even believed they could enter the local construction market without speaking Japanese."

Mr. Takeuchi last week rejected U.S. calls for changes in the design teams and bidding procedures for the project.

"Unlike American firms, we have a large number of in-house

American Brands In \$600 Million Offer for ACCO*Reuters*

OLD GREENWICH, Connecticut — American Brands Inc. said Monday that it has agreed to acquire ACCO World Corp., a maker of office products, in a transaction valued at more than \$600 million.

Under the agreement, American Brands will soon begin a tender offer of \$29 for each ACCO share. The announcement pushed up ACCO shares by \$4.875 on the New York Stock Exchange, to \$28.375.

American Brands, a leading producer of cigarettes and liquor with its own office products subsidiary, said the tender offer is conditional upon selling the stapling product line of ACCO and two minor office product lines of American Brands.

Benedetti, Gardini Boost Cooperation*Reuters*

MILAN — Raul Gardini, of the Ferruzzi and Montedison SpA groups, and Carlo De Benedetti, who runs the Olivetti SpA and Buitoni SpA groups, are planning to bolster business alliance forged last year, informed sources said Monday.

The sources said Mr. Gardini would take about half of Mr. De Benedetti's 19 percent stake in a Milan investment bank, Euromobiliare SpA, and would acquire a minority interest in Mr. De Benedetti's main industrial holding company, CIR.

The plan, if confirmed, would consolidate an alliance first struck last autumn that gave M. De Benedetti minority stakes in two major companies in the fast-expanding Ferruzzi agri-industrial group.

the outside, and there it is stockholding relationship, but the management is completely separate."

A U.S. deputy assistant defense secretary, Stephen D. Bryen, said last week that the Defense Department had stopped approving new military contracts with Toshiba Corp. because of Toshiba Machine Co.'s alleged transfer of advanced submarine technology to the Soviet Union in 1983 and 1984.

The ban could cost the parent company hundreds of millions of dollars in electronics business with the Pentagon.

Toshiba Corp., which owns 50 percent of Toshiba Machine, has already forced Toshiba Machine's president and four other senior officials to resign.

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D : MULTICURRENCY BONDS	\$16.89
E : STERLING BONDS	\$11.95
F : DEUTSCHMARK BONDS	DM10.54
G : YEN BONDS	YEN11.00
H : ECU BONDS	ECU10.99
I : STERLING EQUITY	\$13.45
J : ECU EQUITY	\$14.22
K : YEN EQUITY	YEN1349.00
L : GLOBAL EQUITIES	\$12.62
M : STERLING "CASH"	\$10.21
Z : GOLD	\$10.68

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U.K. Airport Authority Stock To Be Sold on a Tender Basis*The Associated Press*

LONDON — The government launched its privatization of Britain's state-owned airports on Monday with a novel twist of giving investors the opportunity to make individual tender offers for some of the stock.

The sale of BAA, formerly known as British Airports Authority, is expected to raise more than £1 billion, or about \$1.61 billion.

It is the latest in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's program to sell off billions of dollars worth of state-owned assets and to get more shares into the hands of the British public. Most recently, the government sold Rolls-Royce, the airplane engine maker, and British Airways.

In the latest sale, the government plans to offer a total of 500 million

shares to the public and institutional investors.

Most of that stock is to be sold at a fixed price, which is to be announced on July 8. This is how previous privatizations have been structured.

But this time up to a quarter of the shares will be set aside for sale through tender offers by institutional investors and individuals.

These bids will be sold to the highest bidders who must offer to pay at least the same amount as the fixed price.

The government will set a secret cut-off price and will accept in full applications above that price.

Previous sales have been many times oversubscribed and investors haven't been able to buy as many shares as they have wanted.

LEVERAGED CAPITAL HOLDINGS N.V.
Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V. has been called by the Manager, Intimis Management Company N.V. The Meeting will take place at the offices of the Company, John B. Gorsiraweg 6, Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles on 16th July, 1987 at 10.00 a.m.

The Agenda includes, inter alia, a proposal to amend the Articles of Incorporation of the Company.

The Agenda, the proposed amendments and the Annual Report for 1986 may be obtained from the offices of the Company or from the Paying Agent mentioned hereunder.

Shareholders will be admitted to the meeting on presentation of their certificates or of vouchers, which may be obtained from the Paying Agent against delivery of certificates on or before 10th July, 1987.

Willemstad, 23rd June, 1987.

INTIMIS MANAGEMENT COMPANY N.V.

Paying Agent:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214
Amsterdam

22-4 324-1009 22-3427-277 22-3427-279

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises Sharply in N.Y., Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar surged higher Monday, making dramatic advances against the mark and yen as weakness in the British pound spilled into most major currencies. Gold and silver fell sharply.

Dealers said that the dollar's resilience of recent days reinforced speculation that it has found a near-term bottom. But they attributed the rise Monday largely to technical factors, including programmed buying.

In New York, the dollar closed at 1,8470 Deutsche marks, up from 1,8293 on Friday; at 146.20 yen, up from 144.80; at 1,5350 Swiss francs, up from 1,5205; and at 6,1565 French francs, up from 6,1055.

It was also higher against the pound, which closed at \$1.5875, down more than 2 cents from \$1.6110 on Friday.

"The dollar made a very strong move," said Christopher Bourdin, vice president in Bank of America's corporate foreign-exchange unit.

"Most people in the New York market were expecting the dollar to get stronger this week, but it all

Cities	Amer.	P.L.
Dollar/mark	1,8470	1,8265
Pound/dollar	1,5950	1,4700
Japanese yen	146.20	144.80
Swiss franc	6,1565	6,1215
French franc	6,3322	6,0285
Source: Reuters		

seems to have happened in one day."

He said a rumor that Saudi Arabia was diversifying its portfolio by selling yen- and mark-denominated bonds and getting into dollars encouraged traders to buy dollars.

Another supportive factor, he said, is that dollar-linked commodity prices, especially oil, have been strong lately. Since customers purchase oil with U.S. dollars, rising oil prices signal stronger dollar demand.

Republic Bank in New York closed cash gold at \$437.50 an ounce, down \$7.50 from \$445.00 Friday. Silver plunged to \$6.73 an ounce from \$7.158 on the cash market.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1,5277 Swiss francs, up from 1,5202 on Friday. (UPI, Reuters)

In Europe, the dollar rose by more than 1 pfennig to its highest

value against the mark since March.

In London, the dollar closed at 1,8407 DM, up from 1,8305 on Friday; at 145.85 yen, up from 145.05; and at 6,1325 French francs, up from 6,1025.

The dollar was also higher against the pound, which closed at \$1.5950, more than 2 cents down from \$1.6170 on Friday, and its lowest point since mid-March.

"It's getting more through the market believes the dollar has bottomed out," said the top trader at one bank.

The market is more fundamentally disposed toward the dollar as well as supported by technical considerations," he added.

The pound fell fast enough to prompt the Bank of England to step in and buy sterling in a bid to steady it, some dealers reported.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1,5335 DM, up from 1,8238 on Friday; and in Paris at 6,1235 French francs, up from 6,0940.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1,5277 Swiss francs, up from 1,5202 on Friday. (UPI, Reuters)

Yeutter Says Export Problem No Longer Dollar

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, said Monday that if exports do not increase now that the weak dollar has made American products cheaper, quality, service or marketing skills may be to blame.

Speaking at an American Stock Exchange conference, he said that "from a price standpoint, we are tremendously competitive in most things." U.S. businesses sell overseas.

"So if our exports do not begin to accelerate," he said, "then the exporters of this country must search their souls for other explanations because it's not price that will preclude those exports from moving up."

"It must then be quality of service or international marketing skills," he said, adding, "we must begin to focus on those elements of the export-import process."

He transferred to Yale after two years.

An economics major, Mr. Powers graduated with average grades and then went to the University of Virginia Law School, where he excelled. He graduated near the top of his class and, after a year as a teaching fellow at Stanford Law School, he became an associate in the New York law firm of Debevoise & Plimpton. He is remembered there as a hard worker and a quick study who was fortunate to specialize in mergers and acquisitions just as the wave of mergers was beginning in the United States.

But if Mr. Powers has not always displayed enthusiasm for drinking port, no one doubts his skill in law and finance. Those talents seem to have been key to his swift rise, after arriving at Jardine in April 1986 as "chief strategist." The conglomerate was then in the process of slimming down — after some disastrous investments in real estate, capital and real estate.

Rivals for power within Jardine could not compete with a financial specialist at a time when the group was so absorbed by financial matters. Mr. Powers set to work planning a restructuring of Jardine that included spinning off subsidiaries and creating a web of corporations that own each other. He also registered more of the group's assets in Bermuda, in the belief that foreign-registered corporations might fare better when China takes over Hong Kong in 1997.

For Brian Powers, the road to becoming tai-pan began in Massapequa, New York. The second youngest of four children, and the son of a stockbroker, he devoted most of his energy in high school to football. He even turned down Yale University initially to go to Holy Cross College because of its more rigorous approach to athlet-

ics. He transferred to Yale after two years.

Mr. Powers was at the Ford Foundation when James D. Wolfensohn, an Australian-born financier, called him. Mr. Wolfensohn was planning to set up a New York investment bank, and had heard about Mr. Powers from a Debevoise & Plimpton partner. So after four years at the foundation, Mr. Powers joined Mr. Wolfensohn, becoming his chief assistant at James D. Wolfensohn Inc.

Soon after the first opened, a man named Simon Kewick called. He was in the New York office of the Couder Brothers law firm, and wanted to know if Mr. Powers

Bonn Economy Is Back in Growth Pattern, Bundesbank Says

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — After two quarters of negative or zero growth, West Germany's economy began expanding in the second quarter of 1987, and there are signs that growth is likely to continue, the Bundesbank said Monday.

In its monthly report for June, the central bank attributed the 0.5 percent decline in the nation's gross national product in the first quarter to unusually severe winter weather that nearly shut down the construction industry.

GNP measures the output of a nation's goods and services. Excluding the construction industry from calculations, GNP was up slightly in the first quarter from the previous three-month period, the Bundesbank said.

In the fourth quarter of 1986, however, GNP registered no growth from the previous quarter.

A drop in private consumption in the first quarter from the previous quarter also inhibited GNP growth. The central bank said that a glut of new-car purchases in the final quarter of 1986, triggered by a year-end expiration of tax breaks on autos with pollution-control equipment, distorted the statistics.

But the economy picked up in April, with a rebound in construction activity leading the way, the Bundesbank said. It said that investment in capital goods also was rising after stagnating in late 1986, and that exports had stabilized.

Exports had been declining as a result of the appreciation of the Deutsche mark against other major currencies.

While the report was cautiously positive about the prospects for continued economic growth after the slow start, many private economists are forecasting GNP growth of only 1 percent for all of 1987,

"The assumption of any GNP growth for the year is optimistic," said Gert Schmidt, an economist for Industriekreditbank AG in Dusseldorf. "It is also based on the dollar-mark exchange rate holding about where it is now, which is light of recent history seems very questionable."

But the dollar's relative stability since the Louvre currency accord reached in February by leading industrialized nations has triggered the mild rise in capital goods investment, said an economist for one of the largest West German companies.

"That allows investment strategies to be influenced by the positive fundamental factors, such as stable prices, low interest rates and good liquidity," he said.

Whether domestic demand can fully compensate for the decline in exports is questionable, however, economists said.

(Continued from first finance page)

in the United States and Britain, though he says this could be a single \$2 billion deal or a string of \$100 million purchases. Mr. Keswick says he would like a major U.S. presence, and he adds that Mr. Powers might want to return to the United States in five years or so and run the American wing of Jardine.

But familiarity with the U.S. market was not the reason for choosing Mr. Powers. Indeed, his nationality may even have worked against him a little, in the clubby world of British-run Hong Kong companies. His open style has reflected some feathers here, he acknowledged. "The business style is different," he said. "The Brits are much more civilized than Americans."

And though Mr. Powers has joined the Jockey Club and he and his wife have entertained at their home on the Peak, their presence in Hong Kong's social circuit is subdued. "I like Hong Kong," he said, "but I work very long hours and I'm very committed to my job."

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JARDINE: Hong Kong's Trading Giant Prepares for American Tai-Pan

People in Hong Kong think they work very hard. I think Brian has demonstrated that people in New York work even harder.

— Simon Keswick
Managing director,
Jardine Matheson



la, had a job that kept her in New York.

Mr. Keswick persisted, and Mr. Powers finally arrived in April of last year, with a seat on the board and a mandate to direct financial strategy. Paula Powers, who was teaching at Columbia Law School, was willing to move to Hong Kong, and both parents thought it was the ideal time for their son, Jeremy, to live abroad. Mr. Powers has so far not studied Chinese.

As the new tai-pan, Mr. Powers will face a number of challenges. Despite diversification, a large share of the company's assets remain in Hong Kong. The property market and business climate here are volatile, even though Beijing has promised that it will allow Hong Kong to maintain its capital-city status for at least 50 years after 1997.

Then there is rising competition in Asia: local entrepreneurs who in the last two decades have built their own conglomerates to challenge British interests. In Hong Kong, such Chinese entrepreneurs as Sir Y.K. Pao and Li Ka-shing have often outmaneuvered Jardine in the last decade.

These entrepreneurs are potential threats, for Jardine could become an acquisition target. One reason they have gained on British interests is that they know the market better — and that could be all the more true when Jardine is run by a man who is a newcomer to the region.

BANKS: 'Buffer' Currency Fund

(Continued from first finance page)
ments to correct what he described as an unequal playing field.

Some banks, he said, have total liberty in the positions they may take in the foreign exchange market. Others, such as most West European banks, are limited by banking supervisors in the size of the exposure they can undertake.

"The directives should be the same for all," he said.

At the same time, he added, "we have seen overtrading, which must be avoided. Otherwise, we'll all get swamped with new restrictions. Either we all behave, or we are all losers," he said.

Koji Takahashi, senior managing director of the world's largest

commercial bank, Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank of Japan, called the suggestion a "workable idea."

For the past month, Japanese banks have been under orders to report their foreign exchange positions daily to the authorities.

However, Mr. Gyohken said that "there was no intention to restrict activities in the market."

Rather, he said, excessive volatility in exchange rates drove the Japanese government to "ask" financial institutions to take the long-term implications of their actions into account.

Karl Otto Pohl, president of the West German central bank, or Bundesbank, also called Mr. Ekman's proposal "a good idea."

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Soon after the first opened, a man named Simon Kewick called. He was in the New York office of the Couder Brothers law firm, and wanted to know if Mr. Powers

could help structure a deal with characteristic bluntness. Mr. Powers asked the tai-pan: "This is a terrible question, but who are you?"

A relationship grew up between the two. Mr. Powers handled more and more Jardine business, including a complex sale of sugar interests in Hawaii that included a leveraged buyout with commercial and government financing. "That was an extraordinary piece of work," Mr. Wolfensohn recalled.

Indeed, it was one of the accomplishments that led Mr. Keswick at the end of 1985 to ask Mr. Powers if he would like to come to work for Jardine. Mr. Powers' initial response was that he was happy at Wolfensohn and that his wife, Paul-

a, had a job that kept her in New York.

Mr. Keswick persisted, and Mr. Powers finally arrived in April of last year, with a seat on the board and a mandate to direct financial strategy. Paula Powers, who was teaching at Columbia Law School, was willing to move to Hong Kong, and both parents thought it was the ideal time for their son, Jeremy, to live abroad. Mr. Powers has so far not studied Chinese.

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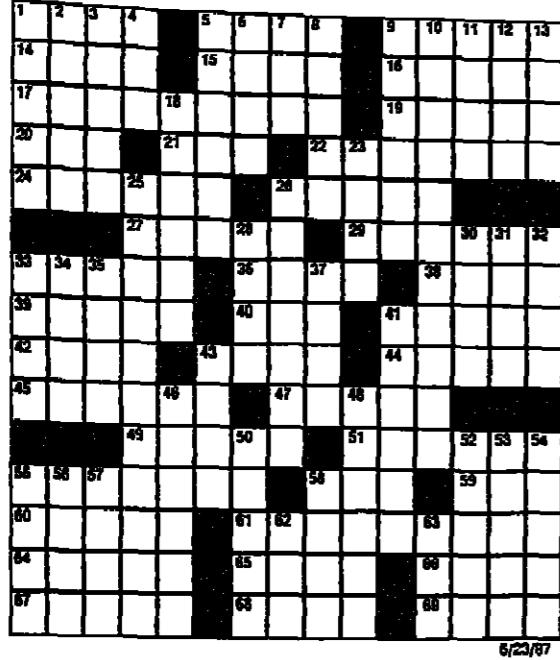
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PEANUTS



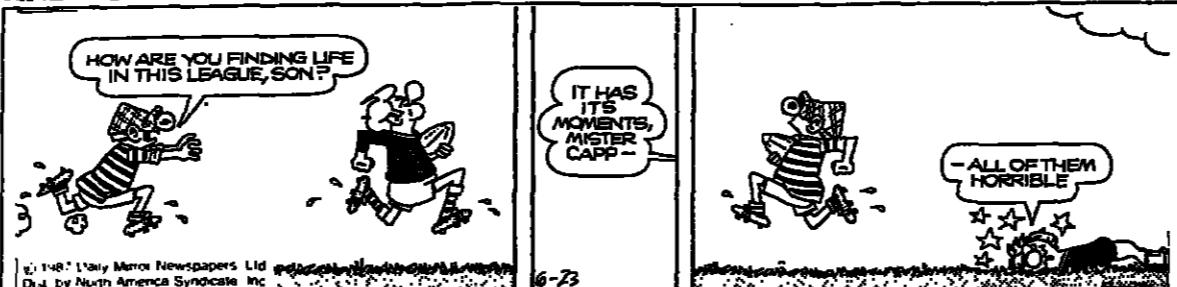
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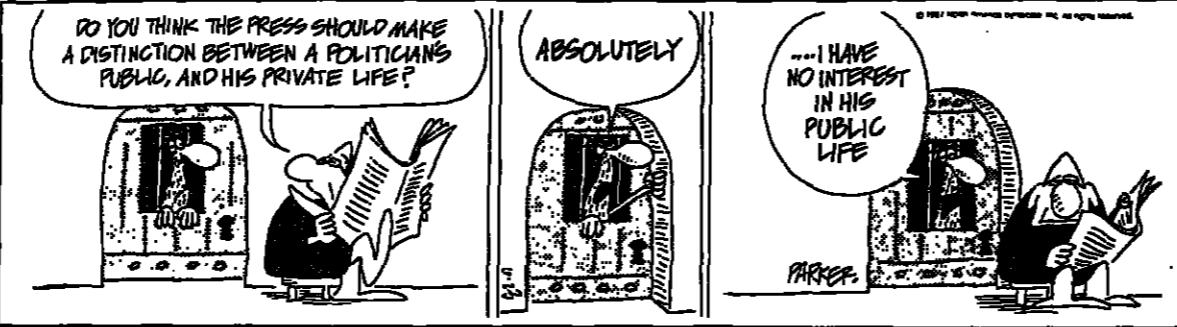
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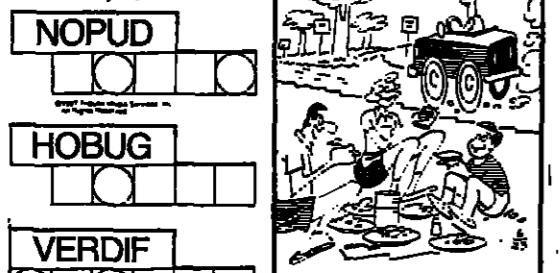
DENNIS THE MENACE



"MR. WILSON SAYS WE'RE ALL BORN EQUAL, BUT AFTER THAT WE'RE ON OUR OWN."

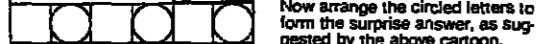
JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

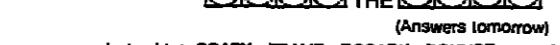


Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

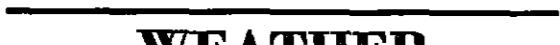
NOPUD



HOBUG



VERDIF



KRALTE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A IN THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SOAPI FRAME ROSARY BOUNCE

Answer: Do zombies like being dead?—"OF CORSE"

ANSWER:

</

SPORTS

*In Paris,
Au-Delà
Du Rugby*By Sam Abell
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Le quarterback backpedaled, turned and tried to hand off le ballon to un running, unaware that le cornerback was coming fast. "Attention au blitz," some spectators screamed, but it was too late and le quarterback was flat on the ground, sacked.

In other words, American football is making inroads in France and in much of the rest of western Europe.

As proof, the Paris Castors, or Beavers, routed the Paris Jets, 75-0, on Sunday in Casque d'Or VI, or what was billed as Le Super Bowl Français. Mais non, it wasn't exactement Super Bowl XXI in Pasadena, California, but it was by far the biggest event in the short life of football américain in France.

Some of the razzle-dazzle along the sidelines was familiar to those who saw the National Football League title game in January. There were majorettes too, and a musical snare and a cheering squad known as Les Pom Pom Girls. However, the crowd at Jean Bouin Stadium in Paris was somewhat smaller, 2,500 or 3,000 instead of the 101,000 who beat the Rose Bowl and the 120 million or so who watched on international television as the New York Giants beat the Denver Broncos, 39-30.

Tickets cost 50 francs (about \$8) instead of the face price of \$75 in California.

Nor did the winners' prize money total in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. The Castors, the favorites after they beat the Blue Angels of Joinville-le-Pont in the semifinals, won 20,000 francs' worth of football equipment. The Jets, who beat the Argonauts of Aix-en-Provence to reach the title game, went home empty-handed as well as humiliated.

They could console themselves, though, in thinking that the game had been another step forward in the growth of the sport across Europe. Since early this decade, leagues have been formed and are growing in England, Italy, Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany and France. In England, where the London Ravens were the sole football team in 1983, there are now more than



Harry Carson, center, with Brian Sipe behind him are cheered by the French players.

200 registered teams, 146 of them in the senior or adult category.

A crowd of 80,000 filled Wembley Stadium in London last August to watch the Chicago Bears beat the Dallas Cowboys in an NFL exhibition game. The Denver Broncos are scheduled to play the Los Angeles Rams in another pre-season game at Wembley on Aug. 9 and most of the seats have already been sold.

With a bit of luck and publicity, the organizers of the 29-team French championship league hope for the same surge of interest to lift their sport out of the status of simply a curiosity.

The French organizers had some publicity, as the U.S. Embassy in Paris and the National Football League Players Association combined to provide a week-long visit by Harry Carson, the New York Giants all-pro linebacker, and Brian Sipe, the former quarterback for the Cleveland Browns and New Jersey Generals.

Both men have been interviewed extensively by French magazines and television, which this year began showing NFL games in edited, week-old films. It also showed the Super Bowl live for the first time.

Carson and Sipe have also attended news conferences, coaching clinics and autograph sessions and the Giants' linebacker even got to kick off a ceremonial ball for the Casque d'Or, the competition's trophy.

The play they watched was erratic by American standards although Carson drew a cheer from the crowd for praising the win-

ning team. The cheer turned to friendly laughter when he then suggested that the Castors could give an NFL team a good fight.

"The level of play is somewhere between good U.S. high school and bad junior college," said Steven St. John, a 24-year-old safety for the Jets. A native Californian, he played defensive back and wide receiver for Santa Clara University before coming to Paris to become a model for fashion photography and television commercials.

At 187 pounds and 5 feet 11 inches (85 kilograms and 1.8 meters), Wepre is standard size for a French lineman, although some defensive linemen go up to 6 foot, 3 inches and 220 pounds. But he finds pass blocking easier than serving as president of his team.

French teams are limited to five foreign players, with no more than two allowed on the field, *éternel*, at the same time. To help further the development of French players, foreigners are banned as quarterbacks, as they are in many other European leagues. This rule inspires long debate over a fine point: If a foreigner is a running back, can he legally throw an option pass?

"We're still feeling our way with many of the rules, trying to get people to understand and agree on them," admitted Stepan Wepre, 27, the president and starting center of the Jets.

Another problem is football's second-coinsidence to rugby, a popular game in France, in which the team with the ball can move it downfield with a kick that either team can field.

"There is no advancing the ball by kicking it ahead," sternly warned a guide to football américain distributed to spectators.

Like most of the others on the field in the Casque d'Or, Wepre had no football experience until a few years ago. St. John found a team while jogging through the Bois de Boulogne and noticing the Jets at practice, but Wepre was recruited by an English friend at STC Corp., where he works as an engineer in fiber optics.

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ART BUCHWALD

No Credit for Adultery

WASHINGTON — "Washington School of Applied Ethics and Morality. Can we help you?"

"My son is coming to Washington this summer and I would like to know if you are giving any courses in hypocrisy, betrayal and sleaze."

"Yes, we have an excellent curriculum that will lead either to a bachelor's degree in stonewalling or a master's degree in perjury."

"Can you give me some idea of what you're offering?"

"We have a popular class in lying. We hold mock congressional hearings in which the student is challenged to wriggle out of answering any compromising questions."

Buchwald

"How does he do that?"

"By using the Elliott Abrams defense. When asked a question the student is taught to reply something like, 'It probably happened but I don't remember it,' or 'I don't remember it but if you say it took place I'll accept your word.'"

"Is Abrams the instructor?"

"No, he has nothing to do with the school. But the students look on him as a role model."

"It doesn't surprise me. He's everybody's role model."

Fragond Sold For \$300,000

Agence France-Presse

MONACO — A Fragond landscape showing a watering place was sold to a Swiss buyer for \$344,000 francs (about \$300,000) Saturday as part of a three-day sale of paintings, Italian drawings, furniture and china staged here by Sotheby's and the Monaco SMB firm.

Another buyer paid 2,331,000 francs, five times the estimate for Michel Garnier's "Merveilleuse" sous les Arcades du Palais Royal."

The Michel Gaud collection of Italian drawings from the 14th to the 17th centuries made a total of 12,870,000 francs (\$2.1 million). Some 90 architectural drawings were knocked down for 3,270,000 francs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

LOSE WEIGHT, GIVE UP SMOKING + drinking. Learn stress control in a very exclusive private medical clinic in Wiesbaden, Germany. Write or call: Write or phone CHRISTIANA CLINIC, Mennenzwinger Str. 22, D-6722 St. Blasien, W. Germany. (0 672) 88010.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL OF PARIS: American Hospital of Paris, 100 Avenue de la Grande Armée, 75674 Paris, France. Emergency Service: English speaking. Blue Cross 63 Boulevard Victor Hugo. 92200 Nanterre. Tel: 45 31 1100. Fax: 45 25 53 53.

FEELING low? In need of a problem? SOS HELP crisis line, 3 p.m.-11 p.m., Tel: 47 23 80.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English. Tel: (00 33) 5962 7000. Tel: 01 63 20. Netherlands (02) 25005.

PERSONALS

J. WILBUR SMITH Jr. please contact Mr. Sullivan, to your advantage. Reference changes on 01/25/71/72/73/74/75/76/77/78/79/80/81/82/83/84/85/86/87/88/89/90/91/92/93/94/95/96/97/98/99/00/01/02/03/04/05/06/07/08/09/010/011/012/013/014/015/016/017/018/019/0100/0101/0102/0103/0104/0105/0106/0107/0108/0109/0110/0111/0112/0113/0114/0115/0116/0117/0118/0119/0120/0121/0122/0123/0124/0125/0126/0127/0128/0129/0130/0131/0132/0133/0134/0135/0136/0137/0138/0139/0140/0141/0142/0143/0144/0145/0146/0147/0148/0149/0150/0151/0152/0153/0154/0155/0156/0157/0158/0159/0160/0161/0162/0163/0164/0165/0166/0167/0168/0169/0170/0171/0172/0173/0174/0175/0176/0177/0178/0179/0180/0181/0182/0183/0184/0185/0186/0187/0188/0189/0190/0191/0192/0193/0194/0195/0196/0197/0198/0199/01910/01911/01912/01913/01914/01915/01916/01917/01918/01919/019100/019101/019102/019103/019104/019105/019106/019107/019108/019109/019110/019111/019112/019113/019114/019115/019116/019117/019118/019119/019120/019121/019122/019123/019124/019125/019126/019127/019128/019129/019130/019131/019132/019133/019134/019135/019136/019137/019138/019139/019140/019141/019142/019143/019144/019145/019146/019147/019148/019149/019150/019151/019152/019153/019154/019155/019156/019157/019158/019159/019160/019161/019162/019163/019164/019165/019166/019167/019168/019169/019170/019171/019172/019173/019174/019175/019176/019177/019178/019179/019180/019181/019182/019183/019184/019185/019186/019187/019188/019189/019190/019191/019192/019193/019194/019195/019196/019197/019198/019199/019100/019101/019102/019103/019104/019105/019106/019107/019108/019109/019110/019111/019112/019113/019114/019115/019116/019117/019118/019119/019120/019121/019122/019123/019124/019125/019126/019127/019128/019129/019130/019131/019132/019133/019134/019135/019136/019137/019138/019139/019140/019141/019142/019143/019144/019145/019146/019147/019148/019149/019150/019151/019152/019153/019154/019155/019156/019157/019158/019159/019160/019161/019162/019163/019164/019165/019166/019167/019168/019169/019170/019171/019172/019173/019174/019175/019176/019177/019178/019179/019180/019181/019182/019183/019184/019185/019186/019187/019188/019189/019190/019191/019192/019193/019194/019195/019196/019197/019198/019199/019100/019101/019102/019103/019104/019105/019106/019107/019108/019109/019110/019111/019112/019113/019114/019115/019116/019117/019118/019119/019120/019121/019122/019123/019124/019125/019126/019127/019128/019129/019130/019131/019132/019133/019134/019135/019136/019137/019138/019139/019140/019141/019142/019143/019144/019145/019146/019147/019148/019149/019150/019151/019152/019153/019154/019155/019156/019157/019158/019159/019160/019161/019162/019163/019164/019165/019166/019167/019168/019169/019170/019171/019172/019173/019174/019175/019176/019177/019178/019179/019180/019181/019182/019183/019184/019185/019186/019187/019188/019189/019190/019191/019192/019193/019194/019195/019196/019197/019198/019199/019100/019101/019102/019103/019104/019105/019106/019107/019108/019109/019110/019111/019112/019113/019114/019115/019116/019117/019118/019119/019120/019121/019122/019123/019124/019125/019126/019127/019128/019129/019130/019131/019132/019133/019134/019135/019136/019137/019138/019139/019140/019141/019142/019143/019144/019145/019146/019147/019148/019149/019150/019151/019152/019153/019154/019155/019156/019157/019158/019159/019160/019161/019162/019163/019164/019165/019166/019167/019168/019169/019170/019171/019172/019173/019174/019175/019176/019177/019178/019179/019180/019181/019182/019183/019184/019185/019186/019187/019188/019189/019190/019191/019192/019193/019194/019195/019196/019197/019198/019199/019100/019101/019102/019103/019104/019105/019106/019107/019108/019109/019110/019111/019112/019113/019114/019115/019116/019117/019118/019119/019120/019121/019122/019123/019124/019125/019126/019127/019128/019129/019130/019131/019132/019133/019134/019135/019136/019137/019138/019139/019140/019141/019142/019143/019144/019145/019146/019147/019148/019149/019150/019151/019152/019153/019154/019155/019156/019157/019158/019159/019160/019161/019162/019163/019164/019165/019166/019167/019168/019169/019170/019171/019172/019173/019174/019175/019176/019177/019178/019179/019180/019181/019182/019183/019184/019185/019186/019187/019188/019189/019190/019191/019192/019193/019194/019195/019196/019197/019198/019199/019100/019101/019102/019103/019104/019105/019106/019107/019108/019109/019110/019111/019112/019113/019114/019115/019116/019117/019118/019119/019120/019121/019122/019123/019124/019125/019126/019127/019128/019129/019130/019131/019132/019133/019134/019135/019136/019137/019138/019139/019140/019141/019142/019143/019144/019145/019146/019147/019148/019149/019150/019151/019152/019153/019154/019155/019156/019157/019158/019159/019160/019161/019162/019163/019164/019165/019166/019167/019168/019169/019170/019171/019172/019173/019174/019175/019176/019177/019178/019179/019180/019181/019182/019183/019184/019185/019186/019187/019188/019189/019190/019191/019192/019193/019194/019195/019196/019197/019198/019199/019100/019101/019102/019103/019104/019105/019106/019107/019108/019109/019110/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